Publisher and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1901.

NUMBER 29.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

James J. Collen.
Allen B. Failing:
John J. Coventry.
O. Paimer
John C. Hanson

Charles Rellogg
Frank Love
Wm. S. Charker
Henry A. Bauman
Wellington Batlerson outh Branch....

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Pastor, A. Proval Alexander.—Preaching 10:30 a. m. nd 7:30 p. m. Class meeting. 10 a. m. Bab

Methodist Episcopa, Dreaching 10:30 a. m-orrell Abesunder, Preaching 10 a. m. Sab-bath school, 12 m. Epworth Lengue, 6:36 p. m. Junior Leigne, 3:35 p. m. Tuesday, Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday,

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH .- Regu-

STATISTICS SHOW MARKED DE CREASE IN MORTALITY.

Difference of Nearly Ten Per Cent Shown by Census Records-Average Life Is Longar - Pneumonia Causes More Deaths than Any Other Disorder

The census bulletin on vital statistics containing the preliminary statistics of deaths in the States and territories and the principal registration cities shows that the death rate has decreased by nearly 10 per cent.

W. A. King, thier of the vital statis.

tice division, says:

"The most important feature of the results presented is found in the decrease in the general death rate in the registration area of 1.8 per 1,000 of population, a decrease of nearly 10 per cent, and the decrease in the rates from the particular diseases to which the general decrease is due.

The effect of the advances made in medical science and sanitation and in the preventive and restrictive measures en-forced by the health authorities is still forced by the health authorities is still more strikingly shown in the comparative rate for the registration cities of the dountry-taken together. In 1890, the death rage in 271 registration cities or 5,000 or more people was 21 per 1,000; in 1900 the rate was 18.6 per 1,000 in 341 cities of 8,000 population and upward, a reduction of 2.4 per 1,000. The gross population of the cities comprehended, was 14,958,254 in 1890, and 21, 083,631 in 1900.

"The average age at death in 1890 was 31.1 years; in 1900 it was 85.2 years.

"The total number of denths reported in 1900 was 1,039,094; in 1890 it was \$41,419. The increase therefore was 197,675, or 23.5 per cent. As the percentage of increase in the population was but 20.7, this indicates a more complete return of deaths than in 1890. "The record of deaths man which there

The record of deaths upon which these statistics are based was obtained from two different sources—namely, the re-ture by the enumerators of deaths re-ported to them at the decembal enumera-tion, and the registration of deaths, recorded under local laws and ordinance In the non-registration States no comprison with 1890 are made."

Total Deaths in States The total deaths in the various States

and territories for 1900 are as follows	:::
Alabama 25,600 Montana 2	189
Arlzona 1.233 Nebraska 8	264
Arkausas 22,518 Nevada	438
California 22.506 N. Hampshire. 7.	400
Colorado 7,428 New Jersey 32,	735
	674
Delaware 3 075 New York 130	
Dist. of Col'hia 6.304 North Carolina, 21.	068
Florida 6.482 North Dakota . 2.	287
	362
	$\frac{181}{396}$
	199
	170
	100
	088
Kentucky 27,001 Tennessee 20	572
	160
	070
	829
Mussachusetts 49,756 Virginia 25	252
	.ppi
Minnesota 17.005 West Virginia 0	.555
Mississippi 20,251 Wisconsiu 24	.028
Missouri 38,024 Wyoming	101

The cities with a population above 100,000 show the following death rates for 1900 and 1890, respectively:

5	Boston	30.7		28.4
•	Rall River, Mass.	,,,		21,2
	Workington Mills			18.0
	Detroit	7.3	100	18.7
	Jersey City	20.7		25.0
	Newark. N. d	1.1.8	ζ.	27.4
	Paterson, N. J.	10.0	1.4	22.2
	Ruffalo	14.		18.4
	Douborton V V	17. 1		17.3
	Syracuse	13.8	100	30.6
	Providence	16)		21.1
	Los Angeles, Cal	18.1		2010
9	San Francisco	11.1		6111 T
٠.	Denver			55.0
	Chicago			19.1
	New York (estimated)			25.3
	Indiananalle	141	1	17.3
v	Indianapells Louisville, Ky.	20.7	D. 1.	20.1
	New Orleans		100	26.3
	Baltimore	21 6	100	22.1
	Minneapolls	10		13.7
	de Oust	6.		14.5
	St. Paul			37.8
	Kansas City	T		
	St. Joseph			17.4
17	St. Louis	10.3		21.0
	Cincinnati Cleveland	11.		20.2
	City on Di			14.7
ŀ	Columbus	100		18.1
	Toledo	10.0		18.2
	Allegheny, Pa,	10.1		
	Philadelphia	41.		21.0
	Plttsburg		200 July 1	20.1
٠.	Scranton	2017		21.9
	Memphis	-		25.3
	Milwaukee	Live.	, .	18,5

Principal Causes of De. 10.
In the registration area the fifteen principal causes of death, with the rate per 100,000, was as follows: Pneumonia 191.9; consumtion; 190.5; beart disease; 134.0; diarrhocal diseases; 55.1; kidney diseases; 55.1; aphyloxy, 66.6; cancer, 60; old age, 54; broughtis, 48.3; cholera infantum, 47.8; debility, 47.5; inflamma; tion of brain and meningitis; 47.82 diph theria, 34.4; typhoid, 33.8; and prema

therm. 34.4; typhoid, 33.8; and prema-ture birth, 35.7.

Death from all the principal diseases shows a decrease since 1890, the most no-table being in consumption, which de-creases 54.9 per 100,000.

WEATHER TIPS FOR FARMERS.

Rural Free Delivery Mail Wagons Ar

to Carry Large Placards.

Arrangements have been made by the postoffice department in Washington for the display of weather signals from the wagons of the rural free delivery and the innovation will shortly go into effect.

Reports from the weather burean will be forwarded to each rural free delivery center before the departure of the carrier on his route, and large signals in accordance will be displayed on the sides of the vears. wagon, so that all farmers along the route may be able to read them at a considerable distance. The signals will be carried dully, where the delivery service is such, and on all routes of the rural de-

The time of the departure on all routes report forwarded to each in ample time is to be carefully noted, and the weather parture Rappens to be before the provider an reach the point, the earlier will be instructed to wait for it.

Policeman Diebold, in citizen's clothing, remonstrated with Judson C. Burr, of Albian N. Y. Jor tearing down a plat-form near the exposition grounds in Bur-falo without a pecuit, whereupon Burr struck him with a scantling. The officer then shot and killed Buyr.

DEATH RATE LOWER, STEEL MEN JUSTIFY REFUSAL

South Chicago Men Isane Address Explaining Why They Do Not Strike. Employes of the Illinois Steel Company's plant at South Chicago have is sued a statement in which they give their reasons for refusing to answer the call of President T. J. "Shaffer to strike in sympathy with the Eastern steel workers." They contend that they have a contrac They content that they have a contract with the Illinois-Steel Company and that under the laws of the Amalgamated Association they were not permitted to break it. They also assert that Vice President W. C. Davis had supported

VOLUME XXIII.

them in their refusal to strike. them in their section to strike.

The statement declares that the men have always been stanch unionists, and that their present course is in keeping with the fundamental principles of trades unions. The ruling of President M. M. Garland made in 1897 when a number of ail straighteners in South Chicago Were out on strike in the face of an agreement with the company is cited, as also is a ruling of President Shaffer in 1898 when the International Tin Plate-Workers' Association asked the Amalgamated Asso ciation to enter into a defensive alliance with it.

Shaffer's answer was to the effect that ris organization stood for the observance of contracts, and that it would not enter or contracts, and that it would not enter into any alliance, either offensive or de-fensive, which would obligate it to vio-late any of its contracts with employers. The recent statement of President Mitch, ell of the United Mine; Workers', in which he mentioned instances where the constitution of a union had been ignored so that a contract with employers migh be carried out is also quoted as showing that the denunciations of labor organi zations against the South Chicago men

are unwarranted.
The statement concludes as follows "The statement concludes as looks:
"The principles of union labor are as
dear to us as to any men in the country
who earn their living by honest toil, but
we do not think we should be expected to we do not think we should be expected to tholder every tule of business integrity and personal honor for a matter of sentiment, for this is a time when we must not let our sympathy get away with our better judgment. It may not be generally known, but the fact is we were supported by our district vice president, W. C. Da vis. in our action in refusing to strike.

MOB RULES THE TOWN.

Pierce City Drives Negroes from Its
Borders and Burns Their Homes.
With the exception of a few car porters, who are known to be respectable, there is not a negro in Pierce City, Mo.
For fifteen hours an armed and furious mob courseif through the streets chasing away every nearo. The homes of five me away every negro. The homes of five ne groes were burned, and in one of them Peter Hampton, aged 71 and feeble, was

retter Hampton, aged 11 and teeble, was cremated, as he was unable to escape. Beginning Sunday afternoon, when the mangled remains of Miss Gazelle Wild were discovered in a ravine, where she had been murdered while struggling with an negro assallant, the conjugate with a negro assallant, the conjugate with seven in a terrible fever. Will Godley, as suspect, was arrested and lynched. His grandfather, French Golley, was shot to death. Eugene Carter, alias Barrett, also a suspect, was strung up until he con fessed, and may die of his injuries. A boy was perhaps fatally injured by a stray bullet during the raid upon the legro quarters.
After the lynching of Godley

thought the excitement would die down but justead it became more intense, in asmuch as the impression grew that God ley was not the real culprit. Early the following morning the mob broke futo the arsenal of the local militia company, se cured the rifles and ammunition and started out to clear Pierce City of al negroes. The work was thoroughly done
The terrified blacks, bullets whistling
about their ones and in some ustaines
finding lodgment in their bodies, their the
woods and near-by towns, where they

ere being hidden by friends. ere being hidden by friends.

In the afternoon partial quiet was restored, but this fact is due to the lack of negroes to work upon. Citizens, mindful of, several atrocious crimes against women, hereabouts within recent years, have decreed that no negro can hereafter livin Pierce City or pass through the place on pain of death. This may necessitate omplete change in the car porter ays



Adirondack will soon be merged with the Canada. Southern, It is stated that the St. Lawren

The Nickel Plate bridge over Conneaut. Creek, just completed, is 1,320 feet long and 90 feet above the stream.

Union Pacific managers promise to log twelve hours from the running time be-tween Chicago and San Francisco.

The Jackson & Sharp car works has completed a drawing-room coach and a lining car for King Alphonso, of Spain Citizens of Nashville, Tenn., voted to authorize the city to subscribe for \$1,-000,000 stack in the Nashville and Clarks-ville Railroud.

William Revel, of the I, & V., is the Winam Revel, of the 1. & V., is the oldest Pennsylvania engineer in time of service. He has driven an engine forty-seven years. He will be pensioned in two

Illinois railway commissioners have de cided that hereafter one railroad shall not cross another at grade, but that one must go over the other. Present crossings mst not be disturbed.

The Chicago and Northwestern een chosen as the official route for th delegates to the national convention of the Christian church, which is to be ield in Minneapolis Oct. 10-17.

Arrangements have been made by the Rock Island, Lake Shore and Nieke Back Island, Lake Shore and Nicke Plate Roads to use the Grand Central station and terminals in Chicago during the construction of the new Van Buren street depot. It is likely that building will be began late in the full, for it is the purpose of the Lake Shore and the Rock Island to have the new depot com pleted by one year from next October.

STATE OF THE CROPS.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE AGRI CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Upper Mississippi Valley and Lake Region Need Rain-Weather Favor able for Spring-Wheat Harvest in All Sections-Ontlook for Corn.

The weekly crop report issues by the Agricultural Department gives the following general summary of conditions

lowing general summary of conditions throughout the country:
The temperature conditions of the week have been favorable except on the North Pacific equat, where it has been excessively warm. The middle and south Atlantic and east gulf States, including Tennessee, have suffered from heavy rains, the south Atlantic and east gulf States and Tennessee experiencing damaging winds as well as injury from overflows. The greater part of Texas and portions of the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and upper lake region continue to suffer from drought, and drought is beginning

from drought, and drought is beginning to affect crops in Oregon and Washing ton. The Rocky Mountain region and California have had an exceptionally favorable week.

vorable week.

A general improvement in the condition of late corn is indicated in the principal corn States. In Jowa the crop is materially improved and more promising than was deemed possible Aug. 1, but the yield is still contingent upon additional yield is still contingent upon auditional moisture soon and the absence of frosts the greater part of September. Late corn has improved in extreme southeastern Nebraska, but continues to suffer for rain in central and northern counties. In the eastern and western portions of Kan mas late corn is much improved, but in the central counties rain came too latthe central counties rain came too late to save the crop. In some portious of Missouri late corn is progressing well, but in most sections it is suffering for rain. Good rains in Illinois, Indiana and Olito have improved the outlook, especial-

ly in Indiana, but, as in other portion of the corn belt, the greater part of the early corn has been rained. The propitions outlook for corn in the middle Atlantic States and New England con-The weather has been favorable fo

The weather has been tavorable for spring wheat harvest in all sections. Harvesting is pearly finished in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Öregon, and is in progress in Washington, where, owing to excessive heat, the grain has ripened somewhat too rapidly. In North Dakota, owing to shrunken berry and poorly filled heads, the yield of spring wheat is proy-

ing disappointing.

The central and eastern portions of the cotton belt have suffered from heavy rains, while drought has become more rains, while drought has become more serious over the greater part of the western districts. In the Carolinas too rank growth is reported, especially on, stiff lands and in 'Georgia, Florida and Alabama heavy rains and high winds have caused injury, rust and shedding being quite prevalent. In Tennessee, Mississippl, and nortions of Arkansas the cropter land and portions of Arkansas the cropter land and the land and land has improved. Cotton needs rain through-out Texas, and is failing rapidly in the central, southern and southwestern per-

The general outlook for apples continues unpromising, although slightly proved conditions are reported from por-tions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The excessive rains have caused peaches to rot extensively in the middle and south Atlantic States.

Generally to the east of the Mississippi Generally to the east of the arississiph. River the solf is in excellent condition for fall plowing, and favorable progress with this work has been made in Kitnas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, but in the upper Mississippi Valley the ground is generally

Missouri-Rainfall generally light: late corn progressing well in some districts, but in most sections suffering for more rain, and in some eastern counties about dried up; cotton doing furly well, some opening; late sown forage crops grawlag well in some sections, in other drying up; pastures continue short; plowing progressing rapidly; fruits as a whole haproved but little.

Illinois-Good rains at end of week caused improvement in agricultural situation; cats, turning out fafriy well; prospects for late carn somewhat improved, but early corn cannot be benefited much; prospects for broom corn fafri, stock peas, improved, pastures

corn somewhat improved, but early corn camnot be benefited much; prospects for broom
corn fair; stock pleas improved; pastures
brown, but showing improvement; prospects
for potatoes and gardens poor; prospects fer
ruit; especially apples, diminishing although
apples promise well in some localities.
Indinia—Crop deterioration continued anfil 17th and 18th, when copious showers occurred over greater portion of State; lowty improved; stock feeding more general,
carly corn fodder heliquied; damage to potatoes and vegetables probably permanent;
hopes entertained for better tomato yield
than expected; fair tobacco prospects, some
tobacco housed in standolph County; fairly
good apple prospects.
Olio—Good rains except in southwestern
and lew westeventrid condities; pastures-lateruits late, garden and truck crops late, corn

and few westereithin confiles pastures—inte-fruits late, garden and truck crops late, corn and tobacco benefited in most districts; some corn in southwest past bely; fall plowing will now begin; out thrashing continued, yield fair; seed clover fair; most pointoned poor, some decay; tobacco cutting begun; gripes rotting.

will now begin; oat thrashing continued, yleld fair; seed clover fair; most potates poor, some decay; tobacco cutting begun; grapes rotting.

Michigan—Decughty conditions in central and southern counties have injured late potatose and prematurely elpened beams; corn has suffered, but continues fairly promising; pusturage poor and some stock being fed; sugarbeets continued promising; plowing generally begun in all sections, but much detayed in Wisconsin—Thrashing well under way, yield of winter and spring when and barley generally good, quality excellent; outs light; corn generally backward, but with favorable weather will make good crop in central and northern sections; pointoes generally poor crop; second grown of claver excellent; appies light and of poor quality.

Minnesota—On 12th and 18th scattered light showers in west and heavier local showers in extreme southeast; haryesting progressing rapidly in northern counties and shock thrashing in southern linif; corn has ingreased thrashing in southern linif; corn has improved in southeastern counties, and useds rain in central portion; dux cutting and thrashing in southern linif; corn has improved in southeastern counties, and useds rain in central nation there counties; good crep of hay being scentred in prime condition in northern counties; considerable plowing has been done in southern counties; and translations are too-large accaugh of cutting.

tor whenteSouth Indicia Warm showers generally
light, soil moisture sufficient; plowing begenerally soil moisture sufficient; plowing hegenerally soil moisture sufficient; plowing progenerally soil moisture promon cut for for for a full moisture poor to fair crop; early corn in roasting ear,
some cut for folder, and filling fully, and
with favorable September yield will probalite be invice half crops.

out toe fodder, her filling ferley, we have folder, her filling ferley, we shy be above half cone.

Low-Week warmer than usual and dry, except over, small need in northwest district corn shows naterial improvement; and the erop is more promising than was deemed possible the 1st of August, but the output of saund corn is contingent on more mosture erry soon and airsence of feat larger part of leptember; pasturace scant and stock feeding quite general.

Patronize those who advertise.

JACK WINTERS.

Buillon Thiof Who Stole \$280,000 in Gold from Seiby Smelting Works. It now transpires that Jack Winters, who tunneled under the Selby Smelting Company's works near San Francisco, and removed \$280,000 in gold bars from the vaults of that company, is an ex-convict, who has served time in the Missouri penitentiary. He is wanted for various crimes committed in Missouri, Winters of the works of was formerly a railroad conductor



JACK WINTERS.

running from St. Louis to Kansas City and from Kansas City to Fort Worth. Following are the salient features of Winter's odd exploit:

Winters tunneled under the safe of the Selby Smelring Works with a common fire shove). He was six weeks in the tunneling. He worked within five yards of the entrance to the smelter and within twenty feet from the tracks of the main line of the Southern Pacific

main' line of Company.

Company.

He carried the dirt from his tunnel in a bag fifty yards and dumped it into the bar.

in a pag intry yards and dumped it into the bar.

He concealed the excavation by day with a screen made of laths and a piece of cloth covered with loose dirt. He was three nights in cutting under the brick foundation of the smelter.

He drilled 104 holes in the bottom of the vault.

He carried the stolen gold 500 yards and threw it into the bay.

He made fourteen trips from the rault to the place he selected for hiding his plunder.

He traveled nearly seven inites. The stolen gold weighed 1,130 pounds.

DIE PENNED IN BOAT,

Beventeen Drown in Cabin of Snuken
Ohio River Packet.
In a severe storm the City of Golconda, the triweekly packet running between Paducah, Ky., and Golconda, was
capsized at Cottonwood bar, four miles
obers Paducah and seventeen passenabove Paducah, and seventeen passer gers in the cabin, the majority of whom were women and children, were drowned. The steamer was turned over on its side by a gale.

The disaster occurred just as supper

tain and Pilot E. E. Peck were the last to leave the boat and swam to shore. In his explanation the captain said: "The hoat was getting ready to land when the squall struck her and she list ed. Several passengers who were inside jumped overboard and were caught by the boat. The women, all of whom were in the cabin, could not be reached. The

was being served and there were seven-ty-five passengers in the cabin. The cap-

boat settled down in ten feet of water over a reef and two of the men who over a ree and two or the inch who were in the cubin—H. B. Worten and N. S. Quartermouse, of Hampton—broke through the glass and were saved. Three colored deckhands saved a woman and child; and I think this was the only voman saved

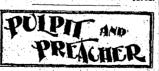
woman saved:

"A yawl that had broken loose was caught by some of those struggling in the water and taken to the bank. We returned to the boat on this, but could find no signs of life and returned to shore."

The boat was valued at about \$2,500 and had been in the trade for several years, being owned by Capt. Bauer.

FOUR DIE IN BLAZING OIL. Exploding Tanks at Philadelphia Scat-ter Death and Peatrnetion.

shot a bolt of lightning that fell on the northern shore of the Schuylkill River at 29th street and Passyunk avenue. Phila 29th street and Passyank aremid, Phila-delphia, where are situated fifteen mam-moth tanks containing millions of gallons of oil, naphtha and henzine. It struck directly upon the root of an enormous tank of benzine. The iron root cuted like paper and out of the tank a treme dous flame burst with a roar. A segre-gated group of tanks some distance away from where the main fire had been next-exploded. This cost-four men their lives. Many more firemen were injured.



The corner stone of the new Episcopal Church of the Epiphany in Germantown, Pa., was recently laid.

Dr. C. W. Drees has returned to Porto Rico, where he is superintending the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The West End Christian Church of St.

Louis has extended a call to the Rev. Paul H. Castle, of Camp Point, Ill., to lts pastorate.

The Rev. Frederick J. Walton, of Gal-lipolis, Ohio, has accepted the call to the pasterate of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Pelaware, Ohio, Dr. William F. King, president of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, lown, has

spent nearly two months in Norway and Sweden and the Highlands of Scotland. The corner-stone of the new St. Anrolt, was laid recently. The new church vill cost \$40,000.

Dr. A. L. Phillips, of Nashville, Tenn has been chosen general superintendent of the Sunday Schools and Young Peo-ple's Societies of the Presbyterian Church South, Four Presbyterian educational institu

tions in Kentucky have been consolidate and henceforth will be under one mar and henceforth will be under one min-agement. The four are Central Univer-eity, Center College, Danville Seminary, and Louisville Presbyterian Seminary.

SCORES LOST AT SEA

STEAMER ISLANDER STRIKES AN ICEBERG AND SINKS.

Boilers of Ship Explode as She Goe Down, Killing Many Who Might Have Escaped-Accident Off Douglas Island, Alaska, Kills Sixty-five.

The steamer Islander, the flagship of the Canadian Pacific Navigation fleet and the largest and fastest passenger steamer on the Victoria-Skagway route, collided with an leeberg off Doughas Island, Alaska, while on her way south with the largest number of passengers that she has carried since she was replaced on the run a few months ago, and sunk within fifteen minutes after striking. capt. Foote, her master, and abou

Capt. Foote, her master, and about sixty-five persons, including passengers and members of the crew, were drowned. To add to the horror of the terrible disaster, her boilers exploded as she went down, causing the death of many of those who were struggling in the water. The survivors tell rightful stories of the panic that prevailed upon the thin after she struck the iceberg. Nearly all the massengers were asleen at the time.

after she struck the iceberg. Nearly all the passengers were asleep at the time. Many of them rushed frantically to the decks when they were aroused by the shock. A struggle for life preservers followed, in which a number of the voyagers were injured. Enough buoys were distributed, however, to save the lives of the rush who otherwise would have been many who otherwise would have been

Among the lost are Mrs. Ross, the wife of the governor of Yukon Territory, her child and niece.

There was \$275,000 in gold on the steamer, \$100,000 of which was carried by passengers. H. H. Hart, who has spent sixteen years in the Klondike, lost \$250,004 in fact.

by passengers. H. H. Hart, who has spent sixteen years in the Klondike, loat \$35,000 in dust.

United States Consul Smith, of Victoria, gleaned the following story of the wreck from the survivors:

"The Islander left Skagway for Victoria with 125 passengers and a crew of sixty-one men on board and ten or twelve stowaways. All, went well, the steamer making her usual record of fifteen knots an hour until Juneau was passed and the south end of Douglas Island was reached. Then suddenly the steamer encountered an obstruction, said to have been an leeberg, and stopped with a Jerk which aroused many of the sleeping passengers. As soon as the vessel struck

which aroused many of the sleeping pas-sengers. As soon as the vessel struck water rushed in forward in great vol-umes, and the pilot advised that the ves-sel be run on the beach, not over fail a nile distant, at once. To this the cap-tain objected, saying the beach was too abrupt. He thought there was no im-mediate danger, but would run a few will as forther down where he knew there

mediate danger, but would run a few miles farther down where he knew there was a good landing.

"Meanwhile the passengers, aroused to their peril, appeared on deck and a rusn was made to the purser, who had been given treasures for safekeeping. Purser Bishop handed all out except two bags of \$10,000 cash, which were not claimed, and went down with the vessel. The bow of the steamer steadily sunk and twenty minutes from the time it struck the front deck was under water and the stem, with propeller and rudder, were night in the nin and useless.

The captain remained on the bridge intil the last and finally immped on a life raft where he stayed a few minutes, when the steamer dove forward entirely out of sight. As it did so an explosion occurred, and the captain lost his hold on the life raft and sank.

"Considerable difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the location of the shore, though it was only a short distance away, owing to the dense fog prevailing. Finally Mr. Preston, of Seattle and Dawson, who with his bride was on. high in the air and useless

vating. Finally Mr. Preston, of Seattle-and-Dawson, who with his bride was on, his wedding trip, both of whom were sared in the last bent which left the wreck, heard water trickling down the rocks, and all the beats reached shore. A number jumped off the steamer into the water and were rescued therefrom only to die of exhaustion from the in-tense cold. tense cold.

DEATH IN CROSSING COLLISION.

Smash in Chicago.

Five persons were killed and thirteen were bally hurt in a grade-crossing collision at 47th street and the Pennsylvaninon at 47th street and the remisjyrania tracks, Chicago, at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, when a west-bound electric
ear ran through the gates and into an
express train. Four were killed on the
spot and the fifth died the following
day. The others are expected to re-Every precaution in the way of watchfulness on the part of railway employes of both companies is said to have been observed. The guard gates were down and the electric can had been signaled that a train was approaching. P.

H. Bowman was the motorman on the car. He says that he was unable to stop it when he applied the brake as he ap proached the gates. V. J. Fulton, the pronched the gates. V. J. Pulton, the conductor, bears out that statement. Examination of the wrecked car by the street-car company's experts brought the explanation from them that a broken brake rod was responsible for the neclear.

dent. Thirty passengers were on the News of Minor Note. There are sixty-two saloons in Lawton

Hat manufacturers will combine, it is Capital will be \$25,000,000. J. I. Adams, Baltimore, Md., shot his wife and her lover, Charles Hough, Both dead.

Dr. R. L. Crooks, coroner, Convoy, Ohlo, was killed by a train. His horse balked on the track. Gen. G. M. Sorrel, 64, Confederate, of Savannah, Ga., died at the home of a brother, Rounoke, Va.

Kate Leimeister, corvent, Cleveland, Ohlo, tried to beat out her brains with a oaded cane. Will recover. Harry Mestayer, actor, wants a divorce from Actress Victory Bateman,

Thirty women raided John Murray's saloon, Mendota, Iowa, poured liquor in gutters and smashed fixtures. Mrs. Robert Pringle, Insune, Cleveland, Ohio, shot and perhaps fatally wounded her daughter and then killed herself. Elsie and Imogene Walker, sisters, an

while bathing, at Asbury Park, Cal.

Cora Wallace, their cousing

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's extraor sir Henry Prunmond wonts extendinary daughter, Mrs. Howard Kingscote, is once more the topic of conversation in London
through the jublication of "Some Pools
and a Dubbes"

> She figured in man, she naured in many, civil suits brought against her by all sorts of men, peers, generals, dignituries of the church and diplomats whom she induced to lend her money under various pretexts. Her hypnotic eyes figured

MRS. KINGSCOTE. largely in the suits. Among her victims were Lord Byron, who through her became a bankrupt; Lerd Burton, the millionaire brewer of Bass's ale; the Duke of Cambridge; whom she learned to know when he was staying

she learned to know when he was staying at her father's embussy in Madrid, of which she was doing the honors.

Everybody except her victims had almost forgotten Mrs. Kingscote when suddenly she once more became the center of attention by her publication of "Some Fools and a Duchess," in which the holds up her withing to fiddle (""). she holds up her victims to ridicule Fools" being her dupes, and "The Duch-

The Ameer of Afghanistan has been alling for a long time. His name is Ab-durnaham Khan and he was born about

1830. He has been a very strong man by the power of his sword. During the civil war of 1864 he took a leading part

took a leading part in support of his father's claim to the throne. He was successful for a time. But in 1888, his father having died, he was defeated and took refuge in Russia. He remained in Turkestan until 1870, and in March, 1880, became Ameer of Afghanistan with the consent of the of Afghanistan with the consent of the of Arganistan with the consent of the English and Russian governments. Since that time he has played fast and loose with the two governments, eager for their gold, lustful for his own personal power, hating all white men and plotting all ways for his own people and family. In order to hold his friendship the English government has annually paid him \$900, 000, besides large gifts of artillery and ammunition. Russia has taken equally good care of him.

Prof. Joseph French Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania may succeed Charles G. Dawes as Comptroller of the Currency. Prof. Currency Prof.

as one of the best informed authori-ties upon finance in the country, and several years ago, if he had chosen to accept, he might have been Comp-troller. He prefer-red, though, retain: ing his place as a teacher teacher in the Wharton School of Finance and Ecou

PROF. JOHNSON. omy in the University of Pennsylva his party during the campaign in 1896 and he stands close to the present admin istration through the many friends by has holding high official positions.

B. N. Baker of Baltimore will, in all probability, soon he to the steamship business what Charles M. Schwab is to the iron and steel the largest syndi-cate of its kind in the world. Mr. Baker is president of the Atlantic Transport line, and

is now in Leadon with J. Pierpont Morgan. Before the two return to America it is expected that the Atlantic. Transport, Lectand and gays lantic Transport, Leyland and several other big steamship lines will have been consolidated into one company, with a capital of \$150,000,000; and with Mr Baker at its head.

Judge Arba N. Waterman, who has decided that firms or corporations may blacklist employes discharged by them, and who also holds that boycotts of em-

players who clas with labor interests are not illegal, has been a jurist in Chi **a** 15 eago since 1887, when he was elected to the Circuit bench. He has carned his reputa

carned his reputa-tion of being a fair judge, and lawyers JUDGE WATERMAN, generally like to try cases before him. Judge Waterman is a native of Vermont, and is now in his sixty-sixth year. He is a soldier of the Civil War, settled in Chleago after the fighting came to an end and cugaged in the practice of law. He was appointed Judge of the Appellate Court in 1891.

Thunder Kills Little Girl The thunder is believed responsible for the death of 7-year-old Eleanor Johnston who lived in Germantown, Ha. During the storm Eleanor showed signs of ner-vousness. Each crash of thinder caused tousness. Each crash of finance ransed her to tremble, Suddenly she became unconscious, and all efforts to revive her failed.

Walter Bunker, aged 14, son of H. O. Bunker, Mountain View, Mo., has disappeared from the home of his uncle, W. L. Wilson, at Dixon, Mo.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Guichard, Pastor. Regular Services every. 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 e.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 12, o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday, lay. Pr DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rox lay at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and everyW and a Duchess.' fay at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

> GRAYLING LODGE, No. 850, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the fall of the moon-F. M. MICHLEBON, W. M. J. F. Hun, Secretary. MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the econd and fourth Saturdays in each month.
>
> A. H. Wisnes, Post Com.

J. J. COVENTRY, Adjutant. WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 O'clock in the atternoon. Mrs. F. Eickhoff, President.
Julia Fournier, Sec.

GBA'LING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121.-

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127 .-

HENRY TRUMLEY N. G. M. E. SIMPSON Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102 — Meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLLN Com.

T. NOLAN, B. K. GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-RN STAR, NO. 83, meets Wednesday evening on

MISS ETTA COVENTRY, BOO. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790 .- Mosts nd and last Wednesday of each month. E. SPARES, C. B.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 690, L. O. T. M.—Moeta first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. GEORGE DYER, Lady Com. Mas. I. L. Jones, Record Koeper. REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE

H. A. BANNAN, C. C. GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ludies of the C. . R. meet the second and fourth Friday events neach month. MARILDA SAITH, President. EFFIE LEIGHTON, Secretary.

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TORTURE A FAMILY

MASKED ROBBERS COMMIT OUT-RAGES NEAR DESHLER, O.

Philip Styles, and Family Are Roughly Used by Midnight Burglars - Volume of Trade Continues Large in Spite of Steel Strike.

Another crime similar to the Johnson and Blakesley nurders was perpetrated in the household of Phillip Styles, one mile south of Deshler, Ohio, by five masked men. Near midnight the head of the Styles house was aroused by a crash of thunder. As he sat upright in bed a flash of lightning revealed two masked men standing in his room with cocked revolvers level at his head. The intruders sprang upon him, knocking him other crime similar to the Johnson intruders sprang upon him, knocking him unconscious upon the floor, but his cry of agony had aroused his wife and three of agony had aroused his wife and three small children. They were tied securely with a clothes line. Bits of the rope were forced into their mouths, and this treatment was even accorded the 3-month-old baby. Then the robbers ransacked the home, securing \$60 in bills. Near day-light Mrs. Styles succeeded in releasing light, Ars. Styles succeeded in releasing, herself and children and gave the alarm. Bloodhounds were brought out and as posse followed the robbers over the trail. This was lost, however, at the Baltimore and Ohio tracks, where it is supposed the men took a haud car. Although badly hurt, it is thought Styles will recover.

BUSINESS WELL SUSTAINED.

Labor Troubles in Iron and Steel In-dustries a Drawback.

Though there are some drawbacks, no-tably labor troubles in the iron and steel industry, business is of well-sustained volume, to which fact payments through the country's clearing houses, rain out earnings and the strength of prices of staple and partly manufactured merchandise offer testimony. Except in certain branches of the textile markets, sellers of merchandise have an advantage over buyers, and distribution is as large as stocks will permit. The Amalgameted Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers succeeded in enlisting the sym-Workers succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of other worknen, with the result that the output of merchant bar and wire rods is curtailed to the extent of about 40,000 tons monthly, according to R. G. Dun & Co's review of trade. Grain quotations eased off somewhat during the week; though the net decline was small. Wenther conditions steadily improve making the suitors by the conditions are desired. prove, making the outlook bright for late planted corn. Failures for the week number 205 in the United States, against 171 last year, and thirty-five in Canada against twenty-nine last year.

PROGRESS OF THE RACE.

Standing of League Clubs in Contest for the Pennant Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

Standings in the American League are W. L

W. L. W. L.
Chicago , .63 41 Philadelphia 54 49
Boston , .62 41 Washington 42 55
Baltimore .55 45 Cleveland .43 58 Detroit54 49 Milwaukee ...35 69

Alabama Lynchers Indicted. The first indictments for lynching re-turned in Alabama for many years are reported from Elmore County, where Judge Enson called the grand jury in special session to investigate the hang-ing of a negro who was accused of at-tempted murder. Judge Enson gave evi-dence of the earnestness with which the dence of the entrustness with which the inquiry was prosecuted by sentencing to jail for contempt of court several wit-nesses who refused to testify.

Farmers in Fatal Quarrel. Henry Gephart and his son Rolla are under arrest at Middletown, Ohio, for the murder of Wesley Wells. All are farm-ers. The quarrel arose over the use by the Gepharts of a road through Wells' farm. Wells locked the gate and the Gepharts broke the lock. Wells thereupon attacked them with an ax and they fired on him. They surrendered.

Injured in Trolley Mishap. Fourteen persons were injured in a col-lision between a Greenfield interurban car and a train on the helt railroad in Inlis. A freight engine with a dozen roaching and as the electric cars was approached and as the electric car reached the denser of the track the locomotive struck is and threw it to the

side of the track. Receiver Cor Cleveland Bank. Upon application of the Superior Real Upon application of the Superior Real-ty and Improvement Combany Judge Dellenbaugh of the Common Pleas Court in Cleveland, appointed, Walter D. Sacha receiver for the Superior Street Savings and Banking Company.

King Visits the Kaiser. King Edward VII. arrived at Wil-helmshoe, Germany, the other day. He was met at the station by Emperor Willlam. The two sovereigns drove in an open carriage to the castle, where lunch-

eon was served. Damage by Wind and Rain.
A severe wind and rain storm did-much
damage in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and
part of New York. Four lives were lost
at Mauch Chunk.

Mystery in Bonlder, Col. The body of a woman, supposed to be Mrs. Bess Striegel, has been found in a room in the Lane Block, Boulder, Colo. Striegel in a dying condition. An empty, phial, one ounce, labeled laudanum, was lying near by.

Illinois Nearly Completed. The Newport News Shiphyilding and Dry Dock Company has nothed the Navy Department that the battleship Illinois would be ready to go into commission of

Armours After Apples.
It is reported that the Armours of Chiengo are making an effort to corner the apple crop of Maine, and that they have set apart for that purpose a fund of \$3,000,000 and have agents traveling through the State making offers for the

Murderest by a Negro.

Miss Girsla Wild, 23 years old, was murdered by a negro at Pierce City, Mo. Miss Wild, was returning to her home from town and when attacked half a mile west of town resisted. The negro cut her throat and she died before ansistance could reach her.



PLAYS COMEDY AS WIFE DIES.

Samuel Morris Amuses Audience with Agony in His Reart.

Although agonized by the knowledge that his wife lay dying within a few blocks from where he was keeping an audience amused with his jests, Samuel Morris, a comedian, went through his mimiery at Hopkins' Theater, in Chicago, wheat, No. 2 red, 70e to 71e; without hetraying the emotions that were to 35e; rye, No. 2, 57e to 35e; butter, without betraying the emotions that were in his heart. In the Saratoga Hotel Mrs. in his heart. In the Saratoga Hotel Mrs. Morris passed away while he was playing his part, in the pains of an Intentional overdose of wood alcohol. A telephone message from Dr. Taliman, the house physician, informed the comedian that the end had come, just as he left the stage after a scene in which he had won the pleasure of his hearers. Separation for a year had not killed the love that the two actors in the tragedy held for each other. Mrs. Morris was Miss Maggie Miller, before her marriage. She lived in California. Morris took her to Chicago, where he has been stage director for Hopkins' Theater for some rector for Hopkins' Theater for some years. She was ill, took opiates for the rellet of pain and the two separated. One week ago she came back from Cali-fornia and sought her husband. They met at the Stratoga Hotel. He was late independent. met at the Shratoga Hotel. He was late so, so, or to \$5.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.25; in keeping his appointment and it griered wheat. No. 2, 72e to 78e; corn, No. 2 yellow, 57e to 58e; oats, No. 2 white, wife drank the overdose of wood alcohol.

SPENDS FORTUNE ON TOWN.

President of Diamond Match Company Gives Riches to Barberton, Ohio. O. C. Barber, president of the Diamond O. C. Barber, president of the Diamond Match Company, has announced two plans which he proposed to carry out for the benefit of the town of Barberton, Ohio, which he founded ten years ago. One of them includes the gift of a park of 200 acres, largely of natural woodmand. This park ndjoins the grounds of the magnificent estate which he is preparing to establish on the edge of the town. On the park he will expend many thousands of dollars, making the entire thousands of dollars, making the entire gift worth about \$100,000. Mr. Barber gift worth about \$100,000. Mr. Barber is ready to begin the erection of a mansion costing \$125,000 and this he intends to leave at his death for a public hospital. The mansion will also be surrounded by a magnificent park of 150 acres. Mr. Barber has plans for a model residence section, which will provide homes for hundreds of workingmen. These houses will be just outside the public and private park, both of which will be devoted to pleasure grounds. He expects to devote the largest portion of his fortune for the benefit of the town, bearing his name and its people. bearing his name and its people.

WOMAN IN BURGLAR ROLE.

Believed to Be Mainly Responsible for Many Eastern Robberies. It is believed that a woman is at the head of a gang of burglars committing depredations in Westchester County. depredations in Westchester County. New York, recently. Burglaries were committed in three towns in the county in one night. In each case there, is evidence that a woman was concerned. At Mount Vernon \$5,000 of valuables were taken from the home of Charles Berry. At this place the burglars cooked a meal before leaving, and, in addition to the fact that the prints of a woman's shoe were found under the window where the burglars entered, the manner of the cooking gave evidence of a woman's cooking gave evidence of a woman's skill.

France and Turkey at Odds. The French ambassador, M. Constans, at Constantinople, has notified the Sultan's first secretary that all diplomatic rela tions between Exance and Turkey are broken off and that the ambassador has informed his government to this effect. The ambassador justifies his action on the ground that the Sultan broke his direct personal promise regarding the pur-chase of the quays and the settlement of the disputed French claims.

Dead Return to Life.

Two men who were entrapped in the Cleveland waterworks tunnel through the recent disaster were rescued after having spent five days in the excavation 200 feet below the surface of Lake Eric in total darkness without food, breathing nd in momentary expectation of death;

Senator Fairbanks Injured. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana slightly injured in a runaway accident in Minneapolis. The Senator and Disride Atterney B. G. Evans were out riding when the team started to run away, and both jumped from the car-riage, leaving the driver to care for the

Iowa Democrats for Silver. Iowa Democrats in State convention of Des Moines reaffirmed the Kansas City platform, amending the committee report so as to do so by a vote of 661 3-5 to 558 2-5. T. J. Phillips, of Ottumwa, was nominated for Governor on the second ballot over 11. J. Stelger, of Toledo, by majority of six votes.

Elmo, Jowa, Block Burned. At an early hour the other day fire As an entry nour the other day fire broke out in the rear of Charles D. Speedes' restaurant, in Elma, Iowa, and within two hours one solid block of East Elma's husiness buildings was a mass of smoldering ruins, the estimated loss being \$75,000.

Oktahoma Town Is Wrecked. A heavy wind and rain storm swept through the town of Anadarko, Okla, All through the lower of Anadarko, Okia, All the larger buildings in process of construction were blown down, together with a large number of tents and smaller houses. Two persons were killed and many injured.

Heavy Loss for Railroad. The freight sheds, twenty-five loaded and twenty-five empty freight ears, belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad, were hurned at the transfer depot of that company in Council Bluffs, causing a iss estimated at nearly \$100,000.

France's Population Grows.

The official flual census returns show the population of France to be 38,641,333, an increase in the last five years of 412,364. The increase is mainly in urban centers.

Sixteen Persons Drowned. The Ohio River steamer City of Col-onda was capsized by a squall near Paducah, Ky., and sixteen persons were

Republicans Full Out.

Avowed opponents of Gov. La Policite have organized a Republican League in Wisconsin and have issued an address

HEMARIZETS

to 35c; rye, No. 2, 57c to 38c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 14c; potatoes, new, \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bushel.

57c to 58c; onts, No. 2, 57c to 58c; fys. No. 2, 59c to 50c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$8.25; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62c to 63c; oats, No. 2 mixed, new, \$7c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c. Detroit-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs

37c to 38c; rye, 50c to 57c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 57c to 58c; outs. No. 2 mixed, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 57c; clover seed, prime, \$6,35.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 3, 56c to 57c; outs, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 1, 58c to 59c; barley, No. 2, 64c to 65c; pork, mess, \$14:25.

Buffelo—Cattle states at the states of the seed of the se

Buffalo-Cattle, choice shipping steers \$3.00 to \$5.80; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.20; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$8.80; lmmbs, common to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

New York-Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.35; hogs. New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.35; hogs. \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, Gle to 62c; oats, No. 2 white, 41c to 42c; butter, creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, western, 14c to 17c.

DISASTER IN A TUNNEL. Accident at Another of the Cleveland

Lake Cribs. Five men were drowned the other night is the result of an explosion of ras in the tunnel leading from waterworks crib No. 3, of Cleveland, two miles from crib No. 2, where the recent fatal accident occurred. The work of sinking the shaft at crib No. 3, which is five miles from shore, had just been completed. After men were at once put to work digging a tunnel toward crib No. 2. These mea had been working only a short time when a terrific explosion of gas occurred. The casing of the tunnel was crushed and a torrent of water from the lake rushed into the opening. The five men who were in the tunnel had not the slightest opportunity to escape, and perished bethe tunnel leading from waterworks crib opportunity to escape, and perished be fore assistance could reach them.

DOG SAVES KIDNAPED MISTRESS. omaha Woman Severely Hurt in Fifth

Attempt to Steal Her.

A fifth attempt to kidnap Mrs. J. H.
Glassman, wife of a well-known Omaha
insurance agent, was thwarted the other
night by the woman's dog, a spaniel,
which attacked her assailants and made which attacked her assumants and made so much noise that her busband was brought to the rescue. Mrs. Glassman was beaten into insensibility by the kill-napers. She was sitting on the porch at her house when a stranger appeared and without warning threw a blanket over her head, forced a gag into her mouth and started to carry her away. When she started to carry her away. When she began to struggle the thug struck her a heavy blow on the head, rendering her unconscious. The attack of the dog caused the man to drop her in the alley at the rear of the house.

THIS CASE A FAILURE.

Farmer, Who Threatens to Kidnap

Boy, Capture 1 by Sheriff.

Mrs. Jennie Akers, postuiistress at
Elmdale, Kan, received a letter saying
that it she did not place \$350 in gold in
the southeast corner of her lot in the
cemetery on a certain afternoop between
3 and 4 o'clock her little boy would be
kidnapped, and that if she revealed the
threat to any one her house would be
burned. The sheriff was notified of the
matter. A purse was filled with shot
and placed in the lot and the sheriff and
his deputy, went on guard. They captured C. M. Rose, a farmer. After he
wal captured the feeling ran so high
that it was necessary to spirit him away. Farmer, Who Threatens to Kidnap that it was necessary to spirit him away

Sinin by Footpads. John J. Gillian, a former member of the Nebraska Legislature and one of the most prominent business men of Lincoln, was shot dead shortly after 11 o'clock the other night by unknown men, sup-posedly footpads. His body was found on a residence street within three blocks of his home. He was shot in the breast. There were marks of a struggle.

Armenians Ruthlessly Butchered. Armenians Ruthlessiy Butchered. A dispatch from Constantinople says a body of 400 Kurds has been raiding the Damizra district of Armenia and has destroyed twelve willages, leaving nothing but smoking ruins. Only the young girls were spared. They were carried off to the harems. All the males were ruth-lessly butchered. lessly butchered.

Negro Cremated by a Mob.

Abe Wildner, a negro, was burned to death at the stake twelve miles from Whitesboro, Texas. A mob of 5,000 farmers conducted the cremation pro-ceedings, Wildner had assaulted and murdered the wife of W. C. Caldwell, a white farmer, while Caldwell was away

A determined effort was made by tob to lynch Julius Siebel, a motorman seause his car had killed Annie Emor.) years old, on Madison avenue, New York. He was rescued by a squad o

Oarsmen Brift Ashore. Three outsmen from St. Joseph, Afich, ttympting to cross bake Michigan to Chicago, in a rowboat, drifted helplessly near Michigan City, Ind., after hard fight with the waves.

Falls Thirty Feet and Lives. In Toledo, Ohlo, Miss Ida Heine, while walking in her sleep, stepped out of an open upper window and fell to the ground, a sheer descent of thirty feet. She was not aeriously injured.

DYING BOY TELLS OF MURDER.

Says His Money Was Taken and He Was Thrown Under Car Wheels, Before he died at the South Chicago Hospital John Schmacker, 16 years old, living at Berlinton, Ind., told his father, who had been summoned to his bedside, a strange tald of being robbed and thrown under the wheels of a Baltimore and Ohio excursion train near Brinston, Ind. The boy told his father that two men hadrobed him on the platform of a car while he and his cousin Jacob were passing from one car to another, and that after taking 80 cents, all he had, they threw him off the train. Then, the boy said, when he attempted to clamper on again, they kicked him in the head and he fell beneath the wheels. The story is being investigated by Supt. Stuart of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A fact which is puzzling the officials is that the cousin of the dead boy, Jacob Schmacker, deunder the wheels of a Baltimore and Ohio of the dead boy, Jacob Schmacker, de clares that he and his cousin were set upon by four men in uniform, and that he believes them to have been some of the train crew. The conflicting state-ments of the dead boy and his cousin leave the railroad authorities somewhat

JUSTICE KILLS NEGRO.

Stops Court, Shoots His Man and Then

Coolty Continues Trial.

At Norwood, W. Va., Justice of the Pence John Crider shot Phil. Franklin while court was in session. The justice was trying the case of Emma Franklin and American Characteristics. was trying the case of Emma Frankin and Anna Taylor, both colored, charged, with fighting. While the trial was in progress a courier ran into the courtroom, almost breathless, and whispered to the court that Phil Franklin, the husband of one of the women, was en route to the trial with a rifle, swearing that he would release his wife or kill the officials. cials. Justice Crider said nothing, but reaching in his desk secured his revolver and started outside. Just as he left the door he saw Franklin put his rifle across the whidow sill and shouted: "Emma, come out of dar." Crider then shot a bullet clear through Franklin's body. The squire continued the trial as if nothing

MILLIONALAE MINER SLAIN.

Sam Strong Killed at Cripple Creek by Grant Crumley. Sam Strong, the millionaire mine own-er, was shot and killed at Cripple Creek, Colo., by Grant Crumley. The shooting took place in the Newport saloon, owned by Crumley. Strong, with three triends, had been out all night at various gambling saloons and at Crumley's had made a winning. John Neville, Strong's father-in-law, and Crumley got into a quar rel. Believing that his father-in-law was rel. Beneving that his integendance was in danger, Strong drew a revolver. Crumley jumped behind the bar, grabbed a shotgun and blew a hole through Strong's head. He gave himself up to the police a few minutes later. Strong formedly owned the famous mine at Victor, which bears his name, and he had other valumining properties in the Cripple

Use Dynamite in Burgiary. The postoffice at Andrews, Ind., robbed by burgiars and \$270 in cash \$100 in postage stamps were taken. The safe was blown open by dynamite. The robbers were discovered by two citizens, one of whom was struck over the head with the stock of a revolver by one of the robbers. Further pursuit was then aban dened, the robbers escaping on a hand

Charles Berg was shot and fatally wounded by footpads at Tacoma, Wash. He was on his way home and when near the reservation was held up by two men who commanded him to throw up his hadds. Berg was so badly frightened be started to rue, when the highwaymen. he started to run, when the highwaymen fired, the ball passing through the lower part of the body.

Strange Firebug Caught State Fire Marshal Hollenbeck, at Co

persons—firemen, employes of the pany and spectators—were burne verely.

Incendiary Fire Sweeps Whole Town.
Fire nearly destroyed Grandbourg, the
principal town of French West Indies,
having a population of about 15,000 persons. All the public buildings except the church, prison and headquarters of the gendarmic were destroyed, as were some five hundred houses.

Bg Shovel Trust Formed. Julius C. Beige, president of the St Julius C. Beige, president of the St. Louis Shovel Company, confirms the reported consolidation of five of the largest shovel manufacturing concerns in the country, with a capital stock of \$5,000, 000. The new company will be called the Ames Tool and Shovel Company.

Children Burned to Death. The house of P. Byrue at Currie, Minn., was completely consumed and three children are dead and a fourth probably dying from burns. The parents were in the harvest field and the origin of the fire is unknown.

Indiana Whitecap Is Shot Otto Faulkenburg, once known as the White Cap leader of Perry County, for which he served five years in the State prison, was shot, it is charged, by An-drew Lamon, near Branchville, Ind. The deed is the result of an old foud. To Live with Chillege Lever.

At St. Louis Dr. Louis Knapp has taken final leave of his family and wil at once isolate himself from his fellow men to nurse Dong Gong, the Chines leper, in the interest of science.

Lightning Cruses Fruths.
Lightning struck a benzine tank of the Atlantic Reduing Company at Philadelphia, exploding it. Six persons were killed and twenty-three missing. Hurricane Sweeps Spain.
A hurricane has swept over the Village
Villarogo, Jilota, Spain. Forty buildings
were raced to the ground, six persons
were killed and numbers were injured.

STORM IN THE EAST. LAW BAN ON PICKETS.

CITIES SUFFER FROM WIND OF CYCLONIC VIOLENCE.

New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City Worst Sufferers-Buildings Unroofed and Street Car Traffic Paralyzed-Church and Theater Wrecked.

ost violent wind and rain storm known for many years swept over New York City, Brooklyn, Westchester County and the northeastern portion of New Jersey Saturday afternoon, Great dam Jersey Saturday afternoon. Great dam-age was done to property and street car traffic in many places was completely stopped. The most damage reported was at Jersey City, where building were wrecked, including a church and a the-ater. Rain had been falling intermittently gill morning and about 1 n. m. to to low house.

Rain had been falling intermitteatly all-morning and about 1 p. m. the low-hanging clouds began to discharge torrents of water, and this was kept up until after 5 o'clock, A bout 3 o'clock the wind increased mightily in violence and at 3:30 Jersey /City began to have the worst stoim experienced in its history. Blasts of wind carried widesprend destruction. Two windstorms seemingly met in the neighborhood of Newark avenue and Bartow street and a evelonic condition rerow street and a exclonic condition sulted.

Horses standing in Newark avenue and the wagons to which they were hitched were blown over. Telegraph poles and wires fell. A moment or two later the steeple of St. Mary's Catholic Church the largest in the city, fell backward upon the church, striking the root. Piles of brick from the spire crashed through the roof and down upon the pews.

Two blocks south of St. Mary's Church and pearly on a line with its Narreit

Two blocks south of St. Mary's Church and nearly on a line with it on Newark avenue is the Bijou Theater. The Man Who Dared Company was rehearsing for an opening of the theater for the season. Two llous that are used in the play were in cages on the stage when a sudden rush of wind made the building tremble. Warning cries caused the performers to leave the stage not a second too soon. Bricks came down from the high-walls, running the stage and bending in the llous cage. the stage and bending in the lions' cage The lions roared in terror. As the per-formers rushed out a shout was raised in the street that the lions were loose and the crowd which had sought shelter in the corridor fled panic-stricken. The lions did not escape, but their cages were bit and the hearts ware cut by the bricks hit and the beasts were cut by the bricks

bit and the beasts were cut by the bricks, but the bars held them.

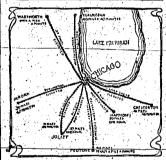
The storm in New York City was confined to a heavy downpour of rain with a violent wind. It was the heaviest in the Broax, where the streets were flooded.

At Mauch Chunk, Pa., the storm was attended by four fatalities. Jesse Struthers, a prominent citizen of Mauch Chunk, and three boys minued McClettery, McGinley and Johnson were standing on a bridge spanning Mauch Chunk

rery, accoming and someon were stand-ing on a bridge spanning Maqueh Chunk Creek when the supports collapsed and the four were precipitated into the water and drowned. The stream had become a raging toreart by the bursting of a dam a half mile above the borough line.

RAISED TRACKS SAVE TIME.

Elevation of Terminals Results in Quicker Schedules. Track elevation in Chicago has enabled the transportation companies to saye from five to twenty minutes in the running time of both incoming and outgoing passenger trains, says the Tribune. When the agitation for elevated roadbeds was begun six years ago railroad experts did not give much attention to this advantage. ot give much attention to this advantage of the plan. The elimination of the grade crossing was the one object kep in view to the exclusion of other consider erations. The extent to which the ve rious companies have been enabled to cu



BRINGS TOWNS NEARER.

down their running time since the eleva tion of their tracks has become a matte nderment to railroad officials. Rock Island and Lake Shore, the first roads to elevate, have reaped the benefit of faster schedules.

A study of the time cards of the elevated and surface track raffronds operating out of Chicago shows clearly the benefits of the cards.

efits of raised tracks. The Burlington which now has an elevated roadway be tween Western avenue and the city lin tween Western avenue and the city limits, a distance of only four miles, is enabled to operate its mail trains and other flyers, between Chicago and Aurora, a distance of thirty-nine miles, in forty-five minutes. The Rock Island, which has a large of the control of the contro onger stretch of elevation, runs its train between Van Buren street station and Joliet, forty-one miles, in fifty minutes The Illinois Central, with modern road ay, operates to Peotone, forty-two milesom Twelfth street, at a rate of nearly mile a minute.

Telegraphic Brevities. Nichaus' planing mill and the Everding tarch works, Berkeley, Cal., burned Loss \$120,000.

A mob at Osterburg, Pa., rotten-egge two Mormon elders. without asking any questions. Card playing on trains of the New Jer

ev-Central Road has been prohibited as result of a fight caused by an attemp

o reserve seats at a card table. Agnes and Isabelle Gales, aged 8 and 7 Agnes and I saled eaters, aged 8 and 4 years, were drowned at Coburg, Mont., while playing at a dam.

Fred Foster was killed and Thomas Butler was budly bruised by a bott of lightning that struck a store building at

Sidney, Mo.

Sidney, Mo.

A premature explosion of dynamite at
Stuart, I. T., killed William Pinkston, of
Forest City, Ark., and John Marsh, of
South McAlester.

C. H. Gaunt, St. Paul, Minn., has invented a system by which telephone and elegraph messages may be sent simulaneously over the wires.

Lord Milner, "the man of destiny" in South Africa, says he is to be married, but doesn't give the woman's name. Gen. W. J. Plamer has bought the fa of domaing them to Colorado ons Austin Bluff ranches for the

As a result of family troubles, R. L. Butte shot to death Deputy Postmaste Watson, of Rockdale, Texas. Batie wa released on \$5,000 bond.

A wholesale arrest of Mexicans has been made in Karnes County, Texas, the object being to recover stolen property and to scare out of the community as many Mexicans as possible,

UNION MEN ENJOINED FROM ACTING AS SENTINELS.

Restraining Order Taken Against the Striking Machinists by a Chicago Firm-Action Commented Upon by Leaders on Both Sides of Controversy.

For the first time in Chicago since the famous Debs injunction during the great strike of the American Railway Union a similar writ was issued Friday by a fed-eral judge, preventing the strikers from interfering with the operation of busi-

Judge Kohlsant, sitting in the United Judge Robisant, sitting in the United States District Court, issued an injunction against-the strikers who are carrying on the war against certain Chicago machine manufacturers. The writ was issued at the request of W. J. Calhoun, of the firm of Pam, Calhoun & Glennon, representing the Allis-Chalmers Company.

oany.
This writ is to remain effective unti-This writ is to remain effective until the court has opportunity to decide whether it should be made permanent. Judge Kohlsnat will set a date for the hearing of arguments on this point. The injunction is directed against the National Association of Ironworkers, the Iron Molders of North America, the Pattern McNews, Association and the weight tern-Makers' Association and the variou officers and members of those organiza tions.

The motion for an injunction as pre-sented by Calhoun requested that the striking molders and machinists be en-joined from "a continuous and presistent picketing of the shops and plant of the Allis-Chalmers Company, accompanied by the incidental 'slugging' of nonunion em-

the incidental 'slugging' of nonunion employes and otherwise interfering with the operation of the company's plant."
"This is the first time in Chicago that the federal courts have been appealed to since the big Debs strike," said W. J. Chalmers. "The reason we appealed to Judge Kohlsaat is because we cannot get protection. In justice course, Politice, protection in justice courts. Politics seems to be intrenched behind justice court cases, and the assaulting or intimidation of strikers are not taken care of as they should be, in fact they are protected. Yesterday five men were beaten at the Allis-Chalmers plant. Hardly a day passes that men are not knocked down and beaten up there. In view of these facts, we could see no other thing to do but to appeal to the court of highest jurisdiction in the city."

"I am not surprised at the action of the employers in secking the assistance of the courts," said Business Agent Ireland of the machinists. "They have been threatening it for a long time, but, in my

threatening it for a long time, but, in my estimation, the plea for an injunction is estimation, the plea for an injunction is a confession of weakness on their part. The courts have been closed to us during the iniportation of men here because we had not enough money to pay an attorney to request an injunction restraining the bringing not men, and thus testing the validity of the law. We'll have to do the best we can to continue the fich if the court rules the injunction in the court rules are injunction. fight if the court rules against picketing."

INVITATION SENT ALL NATIONS.

President's Proclemation Announcing Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The State Department at Washington has issued the following proclamation:
"Louisiana Runchase Exposition, by the President of the United States of America—A proclamation: Whereas, notice has been given me by the Louisiana Physhas Exposition of the company of the control of th Purchase Exposition commission in ac cordance with the provisions of section 94 of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, entitled 'An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United States by helding an international exhibition of inolding an international exhibition of in justries, manufactures and products of the soil, mine, forest and sea in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri

or St. Louis, in the State of Alissour, that provision has been ordered for grounds and buildings for the uses pro-vided for in the sold act of Congress; "Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of authority invested in me by said act do hereby declare and proclaim that such no herely declare and program that such international exhibition will be opened in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, not later than the first day of May, 1903, and will be closed not later than the first day of December there-"In the name of the government an

of the people of the United States 1 do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the purchase of the Louisiana territory, an event of great interest to the United States of abiding effect on their development by appointing representatives and ment, by appointing representatives and sending such exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their

United States to be affixed, "Done at the city of Washington, this

20th day of August, 1901, and of the in-dependence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth." (Seal.) "WILLIAM M'KINLEY. (Seal.) "WILLIAM M'KIN' By the President. 'John Hay, Secretary of State."

Brice News Items.

C. A. Cregan, supervising engineer of the Daly Construction Company, New York, killed himself, at Brooklyn, by shooting.

At Appleby, Tex., John Tindall was thrown from a mule and sustained inju-ries which caused his death in a few minutes. Jacob Ruth was killed and John Helle fatally injured by the breaking of an ele vator on which they were working at Wheeling, W. Va. They fell four sto-

E. W. Carleton, city editor of the Jop

E. W. Carleton, city editor of the Jop-lin, Mo., Daily Globe, shot himself through the heart in the newspaper office and died almost instantly. Edgar A. Allen, now superintendent of the Quepaw Indian School in Indian Terthe Quepus mann school school in Holan Ter-ritory, has been appointed assistant su-perintendent of the Carlisle Indian In-dustrial School at Carlisle, Pa. United States Treasurer Roberts has received from an unknown person a con-science contribution of \$420. The money

was received through Father A. V. Rag gio, S. J., pastor of St. Clare Church Santa Clara, Cal. William J. McNamara, a former-magis

trate of Lexington, Ky., was shot and killed by John Meagher, a saloon clerk. McNamara attacked Meagher and tried o put him out of the saloon The home of Nathan Barber, in Minn

apolis, was destroyed by fire and Mra. Barber was so hadly burned that she later died. Mrs. Barber and two young children were carried out by her 16-year

Olin Hubbard, son of a Fulton County, Ohio, physician, was shot and probably fatally wounded at Stryker in a skirmish with officers who attempted to arrest him and a young man named Finch for shooting at passing trains.



gating the cases of clerks who are cm oloyed in another department as well as that branch, some of the War Departthat branch, some of the War beparement employes would be glad to see attention called to favoritism which permits certain army officers on the retired list to draw two saluries, one from the military pay roll and the other as an employe of the civilian branch of the government. One such officer is a re-tired captain, who was transferred from the active list on account of disability. He receives \$2,100 a year from the government as a retired army officer, rendering no service whatever for this salary. and he gets nearly as much from the pen sion office, where he discharges every day, to the satisfaction of the Commisany, to the sausraction of the Commis-sioner of Pensions, the clerical duties de-volving upon him, despite the fact that he was deemed incapacitated for active duty in the army. Another case of dual employment is that of an officer, retired with the rank of major, and who has been employed as civil engineer by the corps of engineers.

Even the President of the United Even the President of the United States is not paid in advance. Probably in view of the fact that the United States Treasurer Believes he earns his salary, the Chief Executive does not have to wait until the first and middle of each month to receive it, as govern-ment employes do. The President is the only official of the United States govern only official of the United States govern-ment who is paid on a direct individual warrant from the Treasury Department. Each month in the year President Mc-Kinley receives by mail a warrant cov-ering the money he has earned as his salary. The Treasury officials divide the salary into four quarters of, \$12,500 each, and under the law each and under any salary into four quarters of \$12,500 each, and under the law could not under any circumstances exceed that, but they pay the President practically the same salary every month in the year, no matter whether the month is a long or shot one. For two months of each quarter the President's check is drawn for \$4,166.67, but the other month sees the check reduced to \$4,166.68.

The United States will claim about \$2,000, the amount of an insurance policy on the life of the late Capt. Howgate, who embezzled thousands of dollars from the United States while Chief Signal Officer, and which policy was kept up for twenty years by his daughter, Ida. who never believed he was dead. Howgate died in Washington last June Miss Howgate spent about \$600 in this practical, as well as loving, work. Recently she asked for powers of administration on the estate. The power has been granted. The court will allow her the \$000, but it is understood the government will take \$2,000, the amount of an insurance poli The court will allow her the \$600, but it is understood the government will take the rest. Miss Howgate must give bond for \$3,000 the rest. Miss Howgate must give bond for \$3,000, to guarantee the faithful per-formance of her duties as administratrix. If she had not kept the policy altre she could have saved the \$600 in some other way and the government would not have: received a cont. It is alleged that this insurance policy is all the property left by Capt. Howgate.

War Department officials are nined to interfere with the traffic in children which has been going on in certain parts of the Philippines, constituting one of the gravest problems with which army officers in that section have to deal. Reports received at the War Department say the traffic is confined to the natives in the desagrants of Middaya and Let in the departments of Mindanao and Jo-

lo. The traffic comes as a result of the improvidence of the people, and families who are bitten by famine do not hesitate to seek relief by the sale of their children. Maj. J. S. Pettit, First Infantry, formerly colonel of the Thirty-first Volunteer Infantry, the commander of the Second District in that department, says, however, that he has about broken up the traffic, which has been going on in children of the Tirenarya, a degenerate race south of Cattabado. lo. The traffic comes as a result of the - ----

Internal Revenue from banking institu-tions for the return of checks turned in tions for the return of checks turned in duder the provisions of the act repealing the stamp tax is growing so strong that in self-defense he has been compelled to issue an appeal for time to apply to Congress for relief. It appears that the cost of engraving, printing and binding the checks issued under the war revenue tax law was so great that the babks as a aw, was so great that the banks, as a matter of economy, are demanding that the checks, after the stamps have been redeemed, be returned for further use. It is represented that the stamps imtion.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto see my hand and assessed the account of interest when the stamps imprinted upon them can be canceled and a great saying worked. The commissioner of interest saying worked. to act, and requests that he be given time to go to Congress for relief.

> A novel plan has been suggested by a Washington real estate agent who is atsentatives located at Washington in a scheme which he is advancing to con-struct upon a convenient site a number of residences to be used by the diplomats s homes. At present comparatively few governments own legation buildings in Washington, and the agent is receiving some support among the diplomats in his argument that it would be advisable for many reasons for the ambassadors and ministers to be located upon Legation square.

> Sugar planters of Hawaii have lately used efforts to secure a modification of the Japanese edict so that men from that country may be allowed to go to Hawail. Assistant Secretary Taylor told the Japanese minister recently that desirable Japanese persons will be allowed to go Hawaii freely provided that they do not go under contract, either verbal or written, as laborers.

> July exports were larger than in July July exports were larger than in July of any previous year, and the imports were larger than those of July in any year since 1895. The figures of the foreign commerce of the United States during the month of July show total imports of the month, \$72,897.087, total exports, \$109,031,158; excess of exports over imports, \$20,184,071, or considerations. oly more than \$1,000,000 per day

There is consternation in department circles over the discovery that govern ment clerks working regular office hours n the departments were drawing double in the departments were arraying double salaries by doing night, work at the centure of the case of the case of the case of the century of the case of

Senor Victura Is No More.
The State Department is advised of
the death of Senor Don Carlos Morla Vicuna, minister from Chile to the United States. He died at Buffalo

Lessons from the Drought.
Wherever the farmers come togeth

er, the trend of conversation naturally urns toward the condition of the corr crop in the various neighborhoods. mention the clover field planted to corn as being their best prospect. In many, cases where barnyard manure had been applied in the spring, the corn is very seriously damaged. New ground planted to corn has been noticeably affeeted by drought, and in many cases practically no grain will be secure from such fields.

Such conditions, so plain to us now should direct us to different plans for raising anothr crop. We all know isfactory account of itself when condi tions are favorable, and if it shows that it is better able than other fields pass through dry weather, surely the farmer should plan to have more clo ver sed to turn under for corn. many cases the manure has done damage by causing the corn to dry up. It has not rotted in the soil. The coarse stray has not allowed the land to re tain its normal amount of moisture Really the manure has not been or the ground long enough to become tho oughly incorporated in the soil, and acts as a foreign body, cutting off the supply of moisture. Had the manure been applied to the growing clover, th clover growth would have been much greater and the unused manure would have been converted into rich earth by the time the field had been planted to Where the clover has been ma nured the soil will hold even more than the normal amount of moisture when it is broken up and planted to

corn. It is little trouble to raise good crops when the weasons are especially favor Then every farmer has grain t sell, or fat stock to place on the market, and prices are likely to be very low. The unfavorable year selects out the intelligent, thinking farmer and gives him paying yields. He is prepared to take stock not fatted at a low figure and sell them in the market at very high prices. To the intelligent thinking farmer the off year in crops is not so disastrous after all. Indianap olis News.

Loss by Flies. the Wisconsin Station they divid

ed fourteen cows into two lots, as near ly equal in condition as they could make them, and one-half were sent to pasture according to the usual custom of farm ers, though in a small field with plenty of shade during the day. The others were kept during the day in a comfortable stable with screen doors and win-dows, but allowed to feed in the pasture during night and the early morning. It was found that these produced 20 per cent more butter than those in the pasture during the day, as the latter were kept moving all of the time by the flies. On an Iowa dairy farm they obtained more milk from cows kept in a dark stable without screens during the day and let out to graze at night. than they did from those in pasture all day and in stable at night. Similar re sults have been obtained by the spray ing of cattle with something to repel the flies, but most of these repellants have an odor that fills the air in the stable and may injure the milk or but-ter, it not very carefully used. There's nothing better than a sponge or damp cloth just made moist with kerosene and wiped lightly over the top of the head, along the back and over the legs using it every morning just after milk ing. The odor evaporates before the next milking, if not used too freely .-Exchange.

The Corn Crop.

It is claimed that the Linited States produces about four-fifths of the corn crop in the world, or in 1900 it produced 2 105 102 516 bushels out of the tota in the entire corn-growing countries, which was only 2,631,378,145 bushels. If there is any under-estimate in the amount it is more likely to be in the United States, where also more corn is consumed in feeding to animals than in the other countries, and where the census enumerator says that the reports of the amounts grown and used upon the farms will scarcely account for the ments that are reported and sold. Austria Hungary reports only 142,000,000 bushels and Mexico but 111,704,938 bushels, while the seven other countries reporting-vary-from 80, 000,000 down to 20,000,000 bushels, and only aggregate 292,000,000 bushels All of them do not produce as much corn as the States of Illinois and Iowa. Austria Hungary, though second in the list of the producing countries, produced less in 1900 than the State of Indiana, and Russia less than Michigan.
And the capabilities of these States have not been reached yet but we can add another billion or two of bushels to our yearly crop if it is needed to furnish bread or fatten meat for the per ple of the earth.-Massachusett Ploughman,

The Farmer's Hog.
The farmer's hog should be of me dium length, deep body, broad back, straight sides and short legs, also well up on feet, said J. C Wright before the Iowa Swine Breedquiet disposition and be inclined to be a

lazy, so after being fed he will lie down and get the good of his corn He should also have a neat head, well set on the body, so that when fat and butchered there will be as little waste as possible. In producing such a hog it is very necessary to pay particular

and a little lengthy, with good, well-de veloped bodies, good feet and limbs and should also be good sucklers. The farmer wants a hog that will mature early, say at six eight or ten months and average in weight from 200 to 350

work properly, but there are more, a east, in this part of the country are overfed, especially where feeding is intrusted to those who do not have to pay for the food given. In their desir to have the animals look plump and sleek they give more than can be well digested, and sometimes defeat their own intentions by causing such indiges tion that the horse grows lean, if he is not wise enough to refuse to cat all that is placed before him. Nor are the owners always guiltless in this matter Farmers especially are apt to feed to much hav to the horse, giving thirty to forty pounds in twenty-four hours when from twelve to twenty pounds i enough for horses of almost any weigh when there is enough of grain given And many will not reduce either hay o grain rations when there is a week or two of idleness. This is a mistake, but not as bad as that of largely increasing the grain feed when there is an extra amount of work to be done, or a long drive to be made. The veterinary surgeons say that most of the cases the results of overfeeding, or feeding afte hard work.-American Cultivator.

That humus is necessary in the so and that the plowing under of non-n trogenous plant growth is valuable wi not be questioned, but the farmers who bave been successful with this pla are warned against the idea which becoming somewhat general that this course will make manuring of any kind unnecessary. It is true that there may ers seems unnecessary in addition t

Renovating the Soil.

be conditions where the use of fertilithe plan of renovation referred to, bu such conditions are not general. The farmer who attempts to grow the usu al rotation of crops and relies wholly upon the fertility he is able to get fro the soil solely by the use of nitrogen ous plants or by the use of humo making plants, will flud his crop growing smaller and smaller as the cars go by.

Best Time to Freshen Cows. There is no room for further discu sion of the question as to whether it is more profitable to have cows freshen in the spring or in the fall, says Hoard's Dairyman. It has been tried too often and under too widely differing condi tions, and without exception, so we are advised, the cow that freshens in the fall will yield more milk in twelve months, and the milk and its products are worth more money. The best plan of all probably is to have cows freshen at different times in the year-say three-fourths of them from September to January and the others at intervals throughout the balance of the year.

Fowls are on the range most of the ime, but this does not prevent them from being bothered with vermin a night and during the time they are oc cupying the nest boxes. This vermin once on the fowls, stays there, and makes the bird miserable during the day, even when on the range. White-wash is, of course, desirable, but there ally applied to floor, walls and roosts nest boxes should be liberally sprinkled with some good insect powder, and a considerable quantity of wood ashes be placed in the dusting boxes as well as in the favorite dustng places of the fowls out-of-doors.

The Seventeen-Year Locusts.

seventeen-year locusts are again siderable damage. Those who have young trees in the sections likely to be visited by the pest should watch them carefully, and any trees that are especially valuable should, if possible, be protected with coverings. It is not usual for this pest to work any serious damage except where they appear in large numbers, but it is best to take

Demand-for-Heavy Horses. There seems to be a much clearer dea generally prevailing nowadays as to what a heavy harness horse really is and the supply ought in time to nore nearly equal the demand. It i hardly worth repeating, says Breeder' Gazatta that the number of heavy har ness horses of show yard quality has iever in any country come anywhere ear to filling the demand.

Shredded Corn Fodder.
The Western farmers who have begun to use shredded corn fodder are now declaring that a ton of it is worth

Notes About Fruit. Look out for bugs on the melons and

prinkle freely with tobacco dust. The Italian prune crop of Oregon romises to be the largest in the State's ecord.

For apple scab use bordeaux mixture every three weeks up to the middle of July or 1st of August.

July or let of August.

In general, especially in small vineyards, a thousand vines are pruned too
little for one that is pruned too much.

Road dust, air slaked lime or wood shes dusted over small cherry trees is an effective remedy for the cherry slug, Current worms that appear when the fruit is half grown should be treated with pyrethrum, a tablespoonful to a

gallon of water.

Tomato plants grown from cuttings from plants which had fruited are sale to have produced over thirty per cenmore fruit than those grown from seed It seems that the pecan tree has its insect pests as well as the other trees. aftention to the parent stock. In the It is said that the borer, a dirty white, first place, the sows should be well bred grublike creature, is one of the worst

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHI. GANDERS.

id Lovers at Last Wedded-Father Prevents Youthful Daughter's Mar ringe-BoySucezes Out a Bullet-Railway Projected from the Soo to Detour

Adam Jones and Martha Harrington were married at Benton Harbor the other day after fifty years of separation. He is a farmer fliving near Peru, Ind., and she is a widow of Niles. Haft a century ago the pair were lovers. They quarre ed on the eye of their marriage. If vent to Indiana and was married. The

went to Indiana and was married. The young lady was married, too. Both bost their mates, and after a few years mourning were married a second time, Last month Mrs. Jones No. 2 died and Jones came to Berrien County on business. While there he may his old sweeteart, whose second husband passed away of long ago. Old times were talked over and these two former lovers decided they would repair the ancient injury done their feelings and marry now. The most singular part of this strange story is the fact that neither. Jones nor his former flancee could think of the latter's maiden

Father Arrived Just in Time. Pauline Hesser is the daughter of recell-to-do traveling man on the West dide, Chicago, and Hesser's teamster, Side, Chicago, and Hesser's teauster, a man of line appearance but unable to even talk English, and the daughter became desperately in love. Hesser returning from any extended trip on the road a few days ago, was informed of the unwelcome state of affairs by his wife. A plot of an elopiement was surnised and Hesser came to St. Joseph, arriving in time to meet the couple headed for the county clerk's office. The daughter, a county clerk's office. The daughter, a giri of only 10, at the sign, of her fair buried her face in his bosom. The ther and daughter returned to their ho and it is surmised the teamster will

Hoy Sneezes Out the Bullet.
The 12-year-old son of Matin Howard, who lives north of Ann Arbor, was shot in the head and sneezed out the bullet. The ball entered the head behind the ear. passed around the base of the brain, and dged in the roof of the mouth. Medica lodged in the root of the mouth; Madical assistance from the city, was summoned, but before the doctor arrived the victim was taken with a succeing fit. During one of his "kerchoos" the bullet was forced through the flesh in the mouth and dropped out.

Pursued by Secret Enemics.

Pursued by Secret Framtes.

At 2 o'clock on a recent morning the four-story frame wagon works building of E. B. Born, at Allegan, was burned, together-with-the contents. Loss, \$20,000, with \$8,500 insurance. Mr. Born has secret enemies, as this is the sixth time he-has been burned out, four times within six years. Allegan is nearly without water, being shut out by the big dan holding the water four aides from three rolding the water four unles from there for the electric plant.

Soc-Detour Railroad.

See-Detour Railway, stockholders have elected W. D. Hitchcock, of Chicago, president, and a full set of officers. The company plans to build from Sault Sto. Maric to Detour, lifty-one miles. It is supposed to be a Pennsylvania project, giving the Grand Rapids and Indiana access to the Sau.

ess to the Sou. State News in Briet. Robbers broke into William Mason's blacksmith shop at Lapeer and carried off his valuable kit of tools.

There was no insurance on Farman's daning mill, destroyed by fire at Al-nont, and it may not be rebuilt.

A. B. Royce & Son will conduct a orty-harrid roller process flour mill, with he latest improved machinery, at Lu

Napier's trigge across the St. Joseph liver south of St. Joseph is closed, and as been condemned as means for public

The prospects for peaches in Oceaana County are of the brightest and the growers are preparing for a busy ship-ing season.

Most kinds of fruit are scarce in Mont County this season; but per be one of the biggest crops

A valuable horse, harness and bugg belonging to John Segar, a well-know; farmer living one mile south of Belle ville, was stolen from the harn.

The report recently printed in State papers that the marl plant hear Lupton had been abandoned is emphatically de-nied by the officials of the company.

The druggists of Clinton County trav the argingsis at Chinon County have organized for local advancement and as-against trusts and combines. They are auxiliary to the National Druggists As-sociation. A. S. Fildew was chosen pres-ident: O. P. Baker, secretary, and C. & Van Siekle, treasurer.

The drug store of Charles II. Smith, of Hilbidale, was entered by larghers. The safe was hydren open and about \$20 in money taken from the drawer. Some money was also taken from the cash trawer, a few nickels and pennies from he cigar stand and some cigars as well. Aus. Carrie Morse, has compared surface and against Lester S. Hudson, a Lausing liquor dealer, and his bondsmen for \$10,000 damacs. She alleges in her declaration that Hudson sold liquor to her husband, knowing him to be a drunkard, and that while he was intoxicated his team ran away and he was killed. Italay City has been one of the businest

places in the thumb this summer, with its increase in population of between 800 and 1,000 people, employes of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad, who are grand from western tailroud, who are engaged in double-tracking the road and making that place their headquarters, while working east and west of there.

Prof. Henry Benner was drowned while bathing in the lake at Orion, Prof Benner was professor of mathematics of Albion College.

Matthew Agada, a trammer injured in the Tamarack infor arcident at Calumet, died from his injuries. He was 25 years old, and is the fourth of the injured to At Northville the big Norkey floor mill

was partially destroyed by fire, the dam-age to the building, machinery, grain, flour and feed by fire and water amountlng to several thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance. The National Fire Insurance Company

of Hartford, Conn., has purchased the business and good will and assumed the liabilities of the Grand Rapids Pire In-surance Company.

surance Company.

"The bisnest place hand deal known inGrand Rapids in years has been consummated by the sale by White & Friant to
T. R. Lyon, of Chicago, of several thousand agres in Minnesota for \$500,000.

Mrs. Mary Reno, of Montreal, Canada,
arrived in St. Joseph in gentelt of her son,
Pater Reno, who has been combered or Perer Reno, who has been employed or the street car line here for saver months. The young man line not be seen for several weeks, and his moth is aburned at his disapposyance.

Escanaba taxpayers have voted to have new city hall at an expense of \$25,000 Forty babies have been born in Carson and vicinity during the past six

The disease known as peach vellows i ausing alarm among the fruit growers of Berrien County.

Dogs will not be allowed to run at large

on the streets at Benton Harbor until cool weather sets in.

The annual reunion of the Third Michi an Cavairy is to be held at Grand Rapids on Sept, 12 and 13. Peach growers around Fennville are

being bothered more this year by "little peaches" than by the yellows. Algonac is to have an agricultural in lement factory soon. The buildings are already in course of construction

Sebewaing, for the first time in her history, will be lighted with electricity. The new plant is put in by J. C. Liken & Co Adolph Gustafson, Gust Makki and Frank Koberg were killed by the premature explosion of giant powder in a mine shaft at Ishpeming.

Ground has been broken at Oxford for a bean elevator, which will be of suffi-cient capacity to care for all of the bean crop of that locality.

George Schoolcraft died at his home it Port Iluron from blood poisoning, result-ing from the cutting of some corns from his toes by an itinerant chiropodist. -William Somerville, a well-known and highly respected resident of Port Austin, committed suicide by hanging, while tem-porarily insane. Deceased was well-to-

Puscal Perron, a prominent logger and ontractor, died at the Escanaba hospita after a long illness. He leaves a widow and several children, who reside at

L'Anse. The northern Michigan band tourns ient that was to have taken place a West Branch in September has been de clared off, as there was not enough mone;

Some of the enterprising citizens of Jerome are organizing a stock company for the manufacture of brick from the fine clay deposits which they state exist fine clay deposit in that vicinity.

The combined saw mill, shingle mill, planing mill, sash and door factory at Pigeon, beyond by John Diebel and operated by Charles Prast, burned, together with \$1,300 worth of lumber and finished

While Charles C. Arent, an aged Coloma farmer, was holding a span of horses they dashed forward, nearly in paling him on the wagon pole. Th was thrown to the gorund, trampled o

During a heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning at Allegan, five barns were struck and were burned with their contents. Mahlon Harden, of Mar-tin Township, lost three barns with their contents anad forty hogs. A man giving the name of Charles

Meyers and claiming to have just arrived from St. Louis, grabbed a tray of dia-monds worth \$4,000 in Horace Steer's store on Woodward avenue, Detroit. He was pursued and captured.

The tie and shingle mill of the Bradle Watkins Company was totally destroyed by fire at Sault Ste, Marie, Manufac tured stock valued at \$30,000 piled upon the dock was saved. The loss is \$50.00 and the insurance approximately \$20,000 Fifteen years ago W. L. Guiles, of Ortonville, quit shaving, and now he

doesn't need a neck seart in cold weather, for to keep the breezes from blowing down inside his coat collar lie just wraps his seven, feet of beard around and ground and dares, the wind, to do its worst.

Two strangers driving a chestnut horse put up at Four-Mile Lake, east of Chel-sea, and hired a rowboat of Henry Hinegar. At dark they had not returned, s gat. At ourse they had not returned, so in the morning Hinegar reported the matter to the local authorities. Officers Wood and Lehman went to the lake and scarched all day, and about 6 o'clock discovered the two bodies in the water. In the boat, which was also found, was ing of eider and a book of the Niles Ger min Society of Ann Arbor, in w written the name John Vehant.

Capt. Gordon, of the steamer Gordon capt. Gordon, of the steamer vorton, declares the wreek of some boat is resting on the bottom of Lake Michigan about twelve miles from St. Joseph on the St. Joseph South Hayen course and between a half and three-quarters of a mile from shore. Capt. Gordon, as well as others; believe that the wrock is that as others, believe that the wreak is that of the lost Chicora, which went down nearly six years ago. When about twelve filles from St. Joseph the captain of the Gordon naticed what appeared to be the end of a spar of some boat sticking out of the water between the swells, and he slackened the speed of the boat better to observe the object. He noticed that the spar was stationary, as the waves washng over it did not move i

Goy, Bliss and staff were in Buffale the GOV, Bliss and staff were in Buttale the the other day to assist in the observance of Michigan day. The program consisted of music, followed by an address of wel-come by Mayor Courad Dield, to which Gov. Bliss responded, and an address of welcome by Director General Buchanan. welcome by Director General Samana.

The other speakers and their subjects were: "The Upper Peninsula," Lient, Gar. O. W. Robinson; "Meihigan's Resources," William Alden Smith; "Desources," William Alden Smith; "De-roit," William C. Maybury, Mayor of Bott, 'William C. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit; 'Western, Michigan,' Gerritt Dikema, Holland, Michig, "Michigan in Wur and Pearce," Gen, Henry M. Duffield, Detroit; address, former Goy, John T. Rich, Detroit; 'Michigan in Art," A. H. Griffith, director Detroit Museum of Art; "Growth, of Michigan, and What Shu, Has Dong For the Pan-American." She Has Done for the Pan-American, Hal H. Smith, secretary Michigan Pap-American commission, "Education i Michigan," Dr. Addis Albro, Orchar Lakh Academy.

The special election for electric lights at Saranac resulted 200 for and 9 against. This will give the village a large furni-

ure factory at once, The steam yacht George Stauber wa an down and sunk in the St. Chair River tt Detroit by the steamer George Mc-Dougal: All on board the Stauber were

George Casta, in Calumet, while intoxicited, tried to shoot a hat held by Peter Gregorish. Casta missed the hat and the contents of a double-barreled gun was discharged in Gregorish's side. The man died.

Jacob Heuse, a Fenton carpetter, aged to, attempted to kill his wife by ing. The bullet grazed her hair. Hense then can to Long Lake and committed suicide by drowning. —Wm. J. Redmond, a railroad employe.

while on his way home at Port Huron, in some manuer came in contact with a live electric light wire hanging bose and en near being electrocated.

The jury in the case of States McCoy, charged with the murder of Limphrey

Jackman, at Grand Hayen, returned after being out about two hours, with a verdict of not guilty. McCoy was impli-cated in the crime by Bert Tibberts, who is serving a life sentence for the crime.

HYPOCRISY VERSUS TRUTH. me Homely Facts About Home Pros

perity. Mr. Hanna must be having a doleful lime trying to explain to himself why the ruin of a corn crop could come about under Mr. McKinley's adminis tration. All the big crops of the past four years Mr. Hanna has reckoned as omething for which the people should thank the party in power. Is he willing now that the party and administration should be held responsible for a loss to the farmers of unward of a bill ion dollars because of drought? What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the

gander.—Springfield Republican.
This is the veriest cant, and for a particular to the property of the control o per with the pretensions of the Springfield Republican to print such rot is be yond comprehension. Still, it gives us a text. The Republican knows that neither Mr. Hanna, President McKin-ley nor any one else ever attributed big crops to the Republican party and protective tariff, or poor crops to the Democratic and free trade. But it is the net results that most interest the farmer,, and he knows that the best net results come under a protective tariff Take, for instance, recent farm value wheat and oat crops, re gardless of the amount of production

Average farm values—
Protection Free trade Protection Crops. 1802, 1803, 194, 1807, 1808, 1804, 1807, 1809, 1808, 1804, 1807, 1809, 1808, 1809, and note the difference between fre trade and protection prices in severa

June 1, 1 1900. \$0.3714, 6444, 2154, 58 40 40 11.50 1.8 .0814, .09 .00 .29 .12 Here is a table from the Orange Jude

Farmer, printed in the Springfield Republican's own city:

value of stock in		<i>y</i> 0
110.00 at 1.00	1896.	1000.
Horses	\$550,532,000	\$678,941,0
Mules	94,222,000	109,016,0
Cow#	394,087,000	600,801,0
Cattle	004,304,000	780,457,0
Sheep	52,880,000	127.081.0
Hogs	204,402,000	245,425,0
Totals \$1	860.420.000	\$2,558,111.0

To show what this means to the lud vidual stock owner here is the change in price per head of each class of ani-

 Cows
 23.16
 31.00
 86

 Cattle
 10.05
 24.07
 50

 Sheep
 1.82
 2.93
 61

 Hogs
 4.10
 4.00
 22

 This all tells why the Western farm

mortgages have been paid, and why the Western banks are full of money, and why the freight trains are carrying more luxuries to the West than ever be-And if the Springfield Republican doesn't appreciate the cause the farmers themselves do, as was shown last November, when the votes we counted. They know what to credit McKinley and Mr. Hanna with and they know that they have long since turned the picture of the Republican's idol, Cleveland, to the wall.—American Economist.

Will Not Succeed.

The free trade agitators who are anxious to precipitate a tariff contest at the next session of Congress are trying o make it appear that the wool manu facturers will urge a reduction in the tariff on wool, regardless of the effect of such action upon the wool grower of this country.

That, however, is denied by an East-ern commercial newspaper, which claims to know the sentiment of the wool manufacturers. It says that the attitude of the manufacturers toward the wool growers is the same to-day that it has been during the past seven-ty-five years. While it is true that the tariff on wool has operated against the manufacturers of woolens, because it has shut them out of the world's market to a certain extent and deprived them of the chance to make greater profits by purchasing cheaper raw ma erials, yet the manufacturers have always been willing that the sheep ing industry should be protected, be cause they know that without the com-petition afforded by American wool they would be at the mercy of the forwool growers and would have to whatever price might ed. It has been proved by frequent trials that sheep raising is not profit-able in this country without the help of protective tariff, and for that reason he manufacturers have refrained from serving their own immediate interests by advocating a reduction in the tariff

on the raw material. The free-traders are exerting every effort to array the protected industries against one another, but they succeed in their attempt to induce the wool manufacturers to antagonize the sheep raisers.-Cleveland Leader.

The Very Worst.

Tariff reform is the paramount issue in the platform adopted by the Ohio Democrats. Now evidently the people will fall over themselves in their haste to confer on the Democratic party the authority to reform the tariff. They will take the record o fthat unfortunate period from 1890 to 1897 and study it. They will see that the Democrate be gan in the former year by crying for a reform of the tariff, and they kept at it till the people actually came to think the fellows had some grand patent scheme for giving everybody forty acres and a mule, at least, and so the scheme was entered upon. The result everybody knows-the worst piece of bungling ever any legislation suffered, and the worst period of tough times the country ever saw. It is too soon to expeet that the voters will want to the experiment repeated. Wait till the voters of 1890 and 1892 are all dead. Then there will be a good chance to bornswoggle the country again.—Champaign (Ill.) Gazette.

Tariff and the Steel Trust. Discussion of Hon. J. W. Babcock's idea of removing the tariff from all products of the steel trust has brought out some interesting facts about the steel trade. It has been shown that, centrols the steel trade in this country, there being many establishments, som of them employing a large number of

men, watch have no connection with the tright. It seems to be generally ad-fulfied that the removal of the tariff on steel products would not injure the big trust to any increed extent, but it is claimed that the would necessitate an immediate reduction of wages in all steel establishments not in the trust. This claim, which is being made by those who ought to know whereof they speak, is causing many who were at first inclined to favor Mr. Babcock's idea to entertain doubts of its wisdom and if it be substantiated by unpreju diced investigation, which a number of members of the House are quietly making, the bill for the repeal of the tariff on steel products will not be supported by a corporal's guard of Republicaus in either branch of Congress at the coming session. Desirable as many consider it to curb the power of the big trusts, the Republican majority in Congress is not going to be stampeded into the support of anything of that sort without carefully considering it from every point of view, and they will certainly not allow any legislation to get through that will reduce the wages of American workingmen.—Baraboo (Wis.)

Republic.

Western Scutiment.
Two Western Congressmen have lately had something to say that is plain and very much to the point on the sub-ject of tariff tinkering, whether openly by concurrent legislation or in secre by a single branch of the legislative de by a single branch of the legislative de-partment. Representative Mondell speaks for a wide extent of country when he says, as he did to Washington a few days ago, that there is no de-mand for tariff revision, in his , own State or in any of the States west of the Mississippi liver, and that senti-ment out in that section is strongly ment out in that section is strongly against the scheme of admitting for eign agricultural and industrial pro ducts by means of special trade trea

Congressman Hepburn, of Iowa spoke to the same effect. He is abso lutely opposed to reciprocity treaties all and singular, because he does no believe in establishing tariffs by trea-ties made by the President and Senate. He holds that all tariffs should origiunte in the House and be treated as matters of domestic concern, to be de termined by both houses of Congress and the President.

It is becoming daily more apparent that the revisionaries and reciprocators have very little to hope for at the hands ty-seventh Congress.--American Econo nist.

Tariff Reform Bosh.

"Tariff reform was never more urgently needed than now, when the production of the country so far exceeds its power of consumption that foreign markets are a prime condition of its continued prosperity." This is the lan-guage of the Ohio Democratic platform, and it is calculated to make one smile We have just closed the books of a fis cal year, and they show that we have sold more of our commodities in foreign markets than in any other year in our whole national existence. Then, where there is the suggestion based upon wis lom, that we should reform the farif n order to increase our foreign trade It is more satisfactory than it ever has been; therefore, what is wrong?—Knox ville (Tenn.) Tribune.



Wealth of Nebraska Mr. Bryan's State has just loaned million and a quarter to Wall street. It is time for the poor money changers of the East to raise a howl about the exactlous of the plutocratic peasants of Nebraska.—Buffalo Express.

Menace in Sight.

Certainly the argument that the removal of the tariff is the way to supress the trust is decidedly untenable States than any trust can be.- New Castle (Pa.) News.

He Resented It.

Two men zigzagged unsteadily down Long street the other morning shortly after midnight. It was, a case we stand, divided we fall. Each, of course, was trying to steer the other safely home. At length Number One came up against a pole and held fast. Number Two tried in vain to pull him forward. Then Number One came impatient at the other's obstinacy and spoke very frankly-

"Shay, you're-hic-you're a shump-thash what you are! I've seen worse nen'n-hic-you in jail!' This was more than Number Two could stand. He felt that his honor as

gentleman had been sullied bracing himself stiffly he replied with spirit-

"If you say you've-blc-seen worse men'n me in jail, why-hie-you're a liar, thash what you are!"

Smell and Metals. Some metals have a very much more pronounced smell than others. The smell of tin especially when newly cut, le unmistakable, but it is a moot point that could be recognized by human of factory organs. Of the rarer metals uranium and all its compounds give the strongest smell and this gives us the why metals should have an Uranium is always giving off odor. what are known as the Becquerel rays consisting of streams of excessively minute "corpuscies."

Fines In New York. The fines collected in New York pollice courts last year amounted to \$78, 957. In 1899 the total was \$100.637 Prior to the establishment of the pres ent Board of City Magistrates the av erage annual collections were from \$80,000 to: \$45,000 In 1893 the total collections from fines amounted to \$37.-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER .. ૹઌૡૡૡૡ૱૱૱૽ૢ૽ઌ૽ૡૡૡઌૡઌ૽ઌ૽ૡ૽ૡ૽ૡૡઌ૽ઌ૽ઌ૽

Isnac the Peacemaker.
Gen. xxvi., 12:25.
Memory Verses, 24, 25.
Golden Text-Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God-Matt. v., 9.
We have but one lesson on the entire life of Isaac (regarding last veck's as pertaining chiefly to Abraham). It will be well to include in the teaching an outline of his life. At the time of the trial

line of his life. At the time of the trial of Abraham's faith on the mountain or Abraham's rath on the mountain Lyang was a youth, and the impression-on-his young-mind-must-have been pow-erful and lasting. Some time after this his mother Sarah died in Hebrota, Abra-hain bought from Ephron the Hittle a field and cave near Hebron, called Mach-pelah, and there buried his wife (chap. 23). In all probability the jealously guarded Mohammedan Haram at Hobson stands on or near the site of this unclent sepulcher, which may some day be explored. In Abraham's extreme old age he showed great solicitude lest daac, then a grown man, should marry a Ca-naanite woman and so corrupt the purity of the direct line of descent to which the promise was given. The father sent a trusted servant to the ancestral home in Mesopotamia, where other members of his family still fived, in the hope that some one of the kinswomen might be cho-sen as Isaac's wife. The whole story of this interesting journey, the first meet-ing with Rebekah, the family council, the decision, the journey to the strange land and the unknown husband, who was yet a cousin of her father—all this is told with true Oriental elaboration and makes one of the most charming narratives in Genesis. Of course the arranging of the Genesis. Or course the arranging of the marriage by relatives rather than by the parties chiefly concerned was true to custom, however different from our ideas. Isaac loved Rebekah, "and was comforted after his mother's death."

Abraham died "in a good old age, an old man, and full of years," and Ishmael came his from his desert home to foin his

old linh, and tut of years, and taniher came up from his desert home to join his half-brother Isaac in paying the last sacred duties to the dead. They buried him by the side of his wife in the cave of Machpelah. Isaac and Rebokah were blessed with children, after twenty years of children and the large the same than the same half the sam of childlessness. Jacob and Esau, the twins, so unlike in character and destiny, began even in boyhood to show their differences. The lucident of the lentil soup-for which Jacob cheated Esau out of his birthright, is a hint of the trickiness which marked Jacob's life in later years.

Abraham's trip to Philistia years be-fore was closely imitated by Isanc at this time. The similarity of the incident con-nected with the wife disguised as a sister. has been previously referred to. Isaac was a quieter man than his father, less was a queter man than his father, less warlike, more inclined to make peace; and whereas Abraham had won respect and distinction among the Philistines because of the frombles that followed Abimelech's taking Sarah, Isaac won respect and friendship by his patient yielding and evident desire for harmony. In the latter case, as in the former, the wife was restored with apiologies. Isane settled in the plain of the Philistines, in the same neighborhood where his father had once height were instance and this neighbors hegan to envy his prosperity. For to them he was a foreigner; though he belonged to the same general stock, and spoke practically the same lengmage, he worshiped Jehovah, not the gods of the Libitation, and his large and the same lengmage, he worshiped Jehovah, not the gods of the Philistines; and his great household was speedily growing into a clan. The The jenlousy of the nutives showed itself in an attempt to "freeze him out," so to speak. They filled up his wells, a serious annoyance to a great stock raiser, and involving much labor for his employes. This was not only unkind but illegal, according to the customs for Isaac had a certain hereditary right in his father's wells even though in a for-

his father Abrahum when threatened with a family quarred over a similar dis-pute, he yielded gracefully. Moving to another site, he opened other old wells of his father, renaming them according to the old designation. Here he was me-lested, and again he yielded. Once more he tried the experiment of peacemaking by forbearance, and this time it succeed-ed. "Brond places" were won by refusng to stay in the places of "contention" and "enmity." So many a good man has

eign country.

But Isaac did not fight or quarrel. Like

won a great estate of brotherly love and peacefulness of heart by yielding to the small injustices and unfairbesses of his associates, and in the end has found that the Lord has "made room" for him. Some who have been squeezed out of humble who have been squeezed out of numbe tenements in this world by avaricious landlords will have large mansions here-after. The meck shall inherit the earth.

The promise was repeated, Isaac was

worthy to car and the land was confirmed to his descendants. At Beersheba a covenant ras made with Abimelech and they remained allies from that time.

manned allies from that time.

Isaac's life lacks the picturesqueness
and variety of Abraham's and Jacob's.
Also it seems there must have been laxity of training as well as a queer streak
of disappointing in many ways. It must be remembered that Rebekah was a sister of Laban, whose craftiness has become a proverb; and possibly the lack in the home discipline was due partly to the mother. Isaac's good qualities are of the sort that do not attract public attention—fidelity, patience, faith, mildness. His meenty, patience, 10th, mildness. His weaknesses were temperamental rather than voluntary; and the verdict of God and the ages upon his life is one of honor. Unselfishness and unwillingness to quarrel over possessions are the lessons of this passage; lessons of universal ap-

Next lesson: Jacob at Bethel, Gen.

Up-to-Date Game.
Ted-Was the game close?
Ned-Close? I should say so. The

rowd was just pouncing on the umpire when the police reserves arrived .-Indge.

The Best He Could Do. Mrs. Farmer-I have several odd jobs want done. Weary Willy-Tanks, Mum! If I see

Sentiment of Inan mate Things.
"I suppose," said the wire to the elec-tric button, "that you fell highly honored by the attention the president paid

my odd tramps I'll send 'em round!-

"Yes," replied the button; "I was much touched by it."-Cleveland Plain Denler,

"Do you believe in long or short engagements?" asked Miss Frocks of

Miss Kittish. "Short engagements, and, plenty of them," was the reply.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray sing Mich., as second-class matter

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

At the Republican Congressional Convention, held at Standish last week, Hon. II. II. Aplin, or "Tip" as he is generally known, exhibited his great generalship in organizing for a campaign. He had captured Day county solid, and the balance of the district refusing to combine against Bay, gave him the nomination on the 21st ballot. Until the break came, the ballot stood Aplin 24, Sharpe 17, and the balance scattered among the eight other candidates. Of course there is a world of talk as to how it was done, but no one but Tip and his friends will ever know. The AVALANCHE regrets the defeat of Judge Sharpe, but recognizes the fact that the loss to the 10th district is the gain to this Judicial circuit.

Kitchener reports that there are only 13,500 Boers in the field, with plenty of food. This is contrary to a recent report that there were many Boers with little food. However, it is the Boers who are doing the fighting, and a few of them go a long way, sometimes.

A new steel plant, to employ 1,500 men, is to be built at New Castle, Pa. with a capitalization of \$2,500,000 to ompete with the United States Steel Corneration. This goes to help prove that the so-called "trusts" under Protection engender competition, which benefits consumers and workers alike.

The political question of overshelming importance in this counry is whether twenty million wage workers, or whatever the number is shall average \$2 a day or more, rathr than \$1.50 a day or less, and have lenty of occupation. Whether they my four cents a pound or five is riffing in comparison .- Am. Econo

The welcome news comes from Pe kin that the ministers of the powers have signed the preliminary draft of Great Britain will never join any the protocol in order to bind their governments and prevent further exchanges, thus ending the matter, it is hoped for all time. The Chinese plenipotentiaries are expected to sign next week and begin paying the indemnity as soon as possible.

The Democratic papers are trying to make political capital out of the extensive strikes in the industrial interests of this country at the present time, charging it all to the policy of the Republican party. There were extensive strikes during. Democratic administrations. Soup houses to feed the hungry idle laborers and families and Coxev armies of idle laborers were in order then. It is only when work is plentiful that extensive strikes occur. Labor is in demand under this administration.

France and Turkey are now strain ing at the rope of diplomatic relations, which the former threatens to completely sever unless the latter shall comply with certain promises little reason to anticipate a complete severance of the relations between the powers. The sultan will bluster as long as he can and then he wil gracefully yield to the demands of France and close the incident. This and above all, purple martins hunger is one of the favorite tricks of the for musquitos as a steady article of Turk, who seems really serious in few diet, for breakfeast, luncheon, of his undertakings,-Bay City Trib- o'clock tea, dinner and supper and

The London Chrouicle explains the the Royal Ulster Yacht Club flag, graceful couriers of the air should be which the Shamrock flies. "The tradition," says the Chronicle, "is a weird one. Two Irish chieftans 'sailed with sails' on the sea in a con test for the crown. Whoever first touches the shore should be king. O'Neill, seeing his competitor just ahead, took the rule literally, and cutting off his hand, flung it on land. Thus he conquered and thus he ruled. Sir Thomas Lipton takes the legend to heart in the true spirit of it, which

though if they were to reach as high figures as the Chinese had ten years ago there might be some talk of putting up the bars against them. The Japanese are superior in most respects to the Chinese. They conform more nearly than the Chinese to Anier. more nearly than the Chinese to A- nier.

merican ideas of civilization. There are 24,000 Japanese in the United States, as compared with 89,000 Chinese. As the former are growing, however, while the latter are shrinking, the chances are that by 1910 the numbers of the two races may be pretty near even. At present the Chinaman is not a menace, but the exclusion law, should, at its expiration next May, be extended for another ten years.—Inter Ocean.

Postmaster General Smith has just issued an order of great importance to the rural delivery service. It is as follows: "Hereafter rural letter \$10.00 Men's Suits, for \$8.00, carriers shall not act as agent, sales- \$12.50 Men's Suits, for \$10.00. men or solicitors for express companies, letter box manufacturers, wholesale houses. Corporations or firms, nor engage in any business \$4.00 Boys' Suits, for \$3.00. or avocation which would in any \$4.50 Boys' Suits, for \$3.50. way interfere with the proper performance of their official duties They may act as news agent, sell newspapers or periodicals on their own account, or accept and collect subscriptions for the same. This order is not intended to prohibit carriers from performing various private commissions for the accommodation of patrons on their routes as long as it does not interfere with the regular and prompt performance of their duties."

Locking Uncle Sam Out

Threats of a general European alli ance to check American trade aggres sion still come, loudly and numer ously, across the Atlantic. The favorite theme of a number of continental papers is the "Yankee, perii" and the necessity of meeting it by a European customs league. In which every nation shall join to put a prohibitive Tariff on all America goods. These threat; fail to produce any terrifying on this side of the Atlantic. For everybody in this country realizes that it is impossible for the European powers to honestly and effectively co-operate in a Tariff war against the United States as in any Europe" is about the most helpless and inefficient instrument known to man. It has never accomplished anything of any consequence and it

is not probable that it ever will. Indeed all the outcry seems come from but three countries: Germany, Austria and France. Influential and representative British newspapers notice these threats only to ridicule them and to declare that such combination. Nor does it seem at all likely that Russia will.

With the markets of Great Britain and her colonies and of Russia open to us, we would probably be able to struggle along, in spite of the exclusion of our trade from other European nations, even if the high Tariff game were not one that the United States can play as well as its opponents, The concert of Europe could neve

be brought even to adopt the policy so glibly proposed by French, German and Austrian newspapers. If it, by any chance, should adopt this policy it couldn't maintain it for a month -Middleton (Conn.) Journal.

"Through the months of June and "Through the months of due and July our baby was teething and took a runding off of the bowels and sick-ness of the stomach," says O. P. M. Holliday, of Dening, Ind. "His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Cham herlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." Sold by Fournier.

It has been suggested by lovers o birds that nighthawks, otherwise known as whipporwills, swallows frequent snacks and appetizers in the course of every twenty-four hours in the summer. If this is true societies for the increase of the number of these and fewer mosquitos-that's what we want

A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle Chamberlain's Col-le, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, le, Cholera and Diarrhoca Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," writes Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Khn. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine

Fall Clearing Sale!

In order to make room for our Fall and Winter Goods, we are compelled to reduce our entire stock. This is no fake. but a genuine Clearing Sale. See our prices and be convinced.

Clothing.

\$5.50 Men's all wool Cashmere Suits, \$8.00 Men's Suits, for \$6.00.

\$1.25 Boys' Suits, for 65c. \$1.75 Boys' Sults, for \$1.00. \$3.00 Boys' Suits, for \$2.25.

25, 35, 40 and 50c Coys Knee Pants for 18c per pair. 75c Boys Knee Pants, for 50c. \$1.25 Boys' Knee Pants for 90c. Men's all wool \$2.00 Pants, for \$1.50, 25c Brilliantines, for 15c per yard.

Men's all wool \$2.50 Pants, for \$2.00.

Dry Goods. 5, 6 and 7c Prints, for 4c per yard. 10 and 12c Percales, for 8c 7 and 8c Percales, for 5c.

7 and Re Gingham, for 5c. 6. 7 and 8c Unbleached Cotton, 5c. Fruit of Loom and Lonsdale Cotton, for 7c per yard.

All our Cambric Linings for 3c. 15c Selisha for 10c. Fancy Skirt and Waist Linings for 121c per yard.

5c Cashmeres, for 18c per yard. 50c Cashmeres, for 35c per yard. 25c Plaids, for 12ic per yard.

All our fancy light weight Dress Goods at 1-2 off. We have the largest and best assortment of hats in own, prices ranging from 5 oc to \$3.00.

We are agents for the Oshkosh Clothing Manufacturing Go's Union-made R. R. Garments.

We have no more space to quote prices, but everything will go in proportion. This sale is for two weeks only, and strictly cash.

H. JOSHPH.

Originator of Low Prices, (Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

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Judge Items

Miss Blanche and ive Rosiver, Mr. . Knoll and Mr. Fred Wainwright ent to Mackinaw Island on the ex ursion, the 25th.

Mrs. Husted, of West Branch, has een visiting her daughters, Mrs. L. other enterprise. The "concert of Davis and Mrs. Stillwagen for the past week.

> Mr. Daniels, of Bay City, is trying to tempt the trout in the North Branch to bite. We will miss him when the trout season closes.

As an amatuer in photography, W R. Love is doing well. His views re very interesting and much ad

Misses Maizie and Lorna Douglas of Grayling, are visiting at grandma's and Aunt Mary's. Mr. E. Douglas, of Grayling, is

uperintending the work at the mill this week. They are putting in a new boller and engine.

Born-To Mr. and Mrs. Alexander 15 pound boy. David, where are

AN OBSERVER.

NOTICE.

the eigars?

To Robert W. Dunn, whose postoffic

TARE Notice that sale has been law-fully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto-under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned of all sams paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per central ditional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon perhis notice, to be computed as upon per soual service of a declaration as com-mencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, with out other additional costs or charges. out other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

W. J. of S. W. J. of section 18, town 25 N. Range 1 W. Amount paid, \$55.58 for the years 1893, 1894 and 1897, Yours Respectfully,

IRAH. RICHARDSON.

Probate Notice,

STATE OF MICHIGAN \ ss. At a session of the Probate Court for

Castenholtz, decensed.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jacob Castenholtz, husband of said deceased, praying that himself, or aome other suitable person, be appointed administrator of said es-

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 16th day of September A. D. 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoop, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next kin of said Elizabeth Casten

Election Notice.

Michigan Department of State

förd:

LANSING July 20th, 1901 To the Sherlif of the County of Craw-

Sir:-You are hereby notified that the Governor has ordered a special election to be held in the Tenth Conressional District of this state, on Tuesday, the lifteenth day of Octo-ber, nineteen hundred and one, for the purpose of electing a Represen tative to the Congress of the United States from said district, for the un-expired portion of the term of office, ending the fourth day of March, nineteen hundred and three, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of

losseau O. Crump. In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my official signature and the Great Scal of the State, this twentieth day of July, nineteen hundred and one. CHARLES S. PRICE. Dep. Sec'y of State

Office of the Sheriff of Crawford Co. Michigan,

To the Electors of the County of

Special election to be held on the afficenth day of October 1991, the fol-To Robert W. Dann, whose postofilee address is unknown, the owner of the lowing officer is to be elected, vizing officer is to be el pired portion of the term of office ending the fourth day of March, 1903, to fill the vacancy caused by

the death of Rosseau O. Crump. In testimony whereof I have here unto set my hand, on the day and date below written.

Dated Grayling, Mich.,

July 24th, 1901. GEO. F. OWEN, Sheriff of Crawford County.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS, 1 Detroit Aug. 27, 1901.
The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been

quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$4,75(@5,00; handy butcher's cattle, \$4,00(@4.75; canners.cows, \$1,50(@2.50; stockers and feed ers active at \$3,00(@4.25)

cows, \$1,500,92.50; stockers and feed ers active at \$3,00(44,25, Milch cows, steady at \$25,00(445,00 colves, active at \$5,000mm 25 Steep and lambs, small receipts and lower; prime lambs \$4,25(@4,50; mixed

At a session of the Probate Copit for lower printe lambs \$4,25(@4,50; mixed said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Thursday, Hogs are the leading feature in the 15th day of August. in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present. John C. Hauson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Castenboltz deceased.

(25,60; stags. 4 off. cripples. \$1,00 per 165.60; off. cripp (25.50: stags. & off; erlpples, \$1,00 per

A Good Thing.

1.00

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a cele-brated German Physician, and is to heart in the true spirit of it, which he reads as a lesson that the competition should be a keen one, demanding every sacrifice and straining every sacri any ordinary cough. Price 75. Get Green's Price Almanach. For sale JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate at Fournier's Drug Store.

SALLING, HANSON & CO. The leading Dealers in Dry Goods,

Furnishing Goods, Shoes. FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES

Hardware. Tinware, Glassware. Crockery,

Hay, Grain, Feed

Building Material.

Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint. the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

了,我就是我就是我就是是我们的,我就是我就能够就是是

Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

The Final Closing Sale!

We are compelled to make a still deeper cut in prices, as our time is limited. You will save from 30 to 40 cents on a dollar by buying your supply for Fall and Winter now. Our loss is your gain.

We will only mention a few of our bargains, as they are too numerous for this space. Read care-You are hereby notified that at the fully the following prices:

21 2.000 Mich 9 0 toround and 1 12 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	01.
10.00 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,	. 5.
9.00 ,	4.
6.50 "	3.
12.00 " Suits "	. 8.0
10.00 ,, ,,	
8.00 ,, ,,	5.
2.25 Boys' " "	1.
2.00 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,	1.
8.59 ,, ,,	2.
5.50 ,, ,,	• • • -
50 and 60 cents Men's Leather Faced Mittens, 38c per pair.	••
75 ,, 80 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 52e ,, ,,	
\$1.25	
25 and 30 cent , Wool Socks, 19c per pair.	197
50 cent ,, ,, 29c ,, ,,	
50 and 60 cent Jersey Overshirts, 38c each	
\$1.25 Wool Underwear, 75c each	10.5
50 and 60 cent Wool Underwear, 38c each	
\$1.35 Men's Heavy Rubbers, 90c per pair	
1.75 " Snag Proof Rubbers, per pair	\$1.
2.00,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1.
2.25 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	
2.50 ,, ,, ,, ,,	. 1.
3.25 ,, ,, ,, 15 inch Leather Top, per pair.	. 2
3.50 , Rubber Boots, No 1 for	9
2.75 Men's Rubber Boots No 2 for.	2.0
3.00 Grain Leather Boots for	
2.50 ,, ,, ,, ,,	. 1.
2.50 ,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1.0
2.50 ,, ,,	- 1
1.25 , Ducking Coats for	
2.00 ,, Rubber Lined.	

R. MEYERS

m. The second section of the second s

20c Ladies' Wool Hose, 15c per pair; 30c Children's Wool Hose, 19c per

pair; 35c Ladies' Fascinators, 19c; 50c Ladies' Fascinators, 38c. Our best 50 and 60 cent Corsets for 38c; our best \$1.00 Corsets for 76c. Our

best 30c Turkey Red Table Linens, 19c per yard; our best 35c Turkey Red Table Linens, 25c per yard; our best 55c Turkey Red Table Linens, oil boiled, 39c per yard. Mackintoshes from 95c up.

All our Dress Goods, Velvets, Silks, Laces and Ribbons must be sold

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing Goods, Crockery and Tinware. GRAYLING, Mich. The Corner Store.

Black Smithing

Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in Iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most endurable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements be fore contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock

mar14-1y DAVID FLAGG.



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Scientific American. culation of any scientific fournal. Terms, \$3 arear; four months, \$1. Sold by all newedcalers.

MUNN & CO. 36 1Broadway. New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

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THE

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78,000, Circulation 178,000. The Great National Weekly Newspaper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by meading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 175.000, yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U.S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stocks. stories, and many departments of 50 matter suited to every member of the amily. Only one dollar a year.

Write for free specimen copy. Address THE BLADE,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niggara Falls Route.

TIME CARD-GOING NORTH. Lv. GRAYLING,

Mackinaw Express, 4.184 Marquette Exp. 4.00 A Way Freight 9 30 A Accommodation Dp. 12.00 GOING SOUTH

O. W. RIGGOLES.
A. W. CANFIRED. GENTLASS. AGENT.
LOCAL AGENT. WANTED Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; Sea salary per year, payable weekly; St per day absolutely suro and all expenses; straight, honafide definite salary, no count alsolute, salary paid coel Saturday and expense money advanced each week. Standard House, 14 De 11 oct 3 treet, Chictgo.

LOCAL ITEMS TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in Advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Sec Joseph's new Ad.

Read Blumenthal and Baumgart's new Ad. this week.

Mrs. M. A. Bates went to Garlord, Tuesday.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putt

Miss Claire Blondell has returned to her home at Reece.

Delicious ice-cream at Jenson's next to the Opera House.

Miss Maggie Austit, of Detroit, i visiting her Aunt, Mrs. Day.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Mr. H. A. Bauman, of Grayling, drove through here last Sunday. Attorney l'atterson has built an addition to his residence.

Mrs. A. J. Love returned from her Shiawassee county visit, last week.

Henry Mantz of Lewistn was a welcome visitor in town last Tuesday.

The katydid has commenced singing, a sure sign of frost before Sept.

For Sule A good four year old horse, sound and allright. Henry Funck, South Branch.

Mrs. Rolla Brink, and the baby. are home again from their visit and

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

A few choice Brollers now in readi ness, at 14c, live weight. No charge for dressing. Wm. H. Niles.

Mrs. Mary A. Judge has been appointed Postmistress at Judges, i place of Geo. F. Owen resigned.

John Rouse spent Sunday at home with his family. He reports business good

22d, Miss Marie Madson and Walter gratulations and gifts for two days. Hanson. Rev. Bekker officiating. Joseph Patterson went to Bay City

District Convention. Everyone is invited to come out to church next Sunday. Rev. Alexan-

der will preach his farewell sermon. Mr. and Mrs. Adams, and daughter, who have been the guests of Mr. and and Mrs. Burton, the past two weeks

returned home last Saturday. Chas. Schreck, who was confined to the house with an attack of tousilitis, during the past week, is con valescing rapidly;

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at

parents in Traverse City, last Thurs-

The Michigan Association of Postmasters will hold their third annual glad to get back in her own home.

during 1900: Births, 46, deaths, 26;

Miss May Blanshan goes to her urday, to be in time for opening Mon. day morning.

Married -At the home of the bride in Pere Chency, Aug. 26th, by Rev. Curnella of Roscommon, F. Dampsie, and Mrs. Catharine Conley.

The Annual Farmer's Pic Nic will be held on the grounds, Thursday, Sep. 5th. Prepare for it in time, and help make it a success.

For Sale, -- An undivided one half interest in the store on Main street known as the Rose and Woodworth building. Mrs. Arthur Evans.

their convention in Bay City, Tues- our boys commends them to the lovday, and nominated Geo. D. Jackson ers of good music, and we are glad to for Congress. Joseph Patterson was know that their work is appreciated. chosen temporary chairman of the

Miss Alta Reagan, sister of Mrs. Dr. Insley, returned from a two months visit with friends and to the Pan-American Exposition, last Mon-

Miss Jennie Woodworth, of New York, is visiting her father, Dr. W. M. Woodworth, the first time in five

Master Ray Owens returned Just Monday evening from a three weeks visit with relatives in Oakland Co. It was his first trip outside the coun

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact everything in the line of Detroit Jourstal: school suplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Remember the Annual School Meeting at the High School room next Monday evening. Turn out and show your interest in one of the best managed schools in the state.

iness. It was a welcome toot.

S. A. Robinson shut down his mill. Forest, which is now running night and day.

D. S. Waldron was called to Perry, Shiawassee county, last week, by the sudden death of his oldest brother at brothers died in the war of the Re-

o notify our readers that the \$10,000 ber operations a generation ago, for building bonds for the county were the Ward estate owns all the town bought by the Second National Bank and all the standing timber which of Saginaw, who paid a small pre- will feed the mill, and in these quimium, only \$75,00, but that is better eter days the morale of the place can than at par.

Gatling, the man who invented the famous rapid fire gun, has invented David Ward. Orthographically it motor plow with which one man will appear to the eye as Deward. can break a 30-acre field in a day. That Gatling plow would have a fine time in a stumpy field.

Representatives of the State Forestry Commission are looking over the lands set aside for them in Rosommon and Crawford counties, preliminary to a survey and a formulation of a plan for work.

return is uncertain.

Last Monday was the 37th anni-Nelson, and the occasion was duly celebrated by her and her many Married In this village, August friends, who showered her with con-

Mrs G. L. Alexander and Fred went to Alma, Monday, where Fred will Tuesday, to attend the Democratic look over, or be looked over by the Ward estate, will be in active charge Sanatarium. He has been a trifle to maec the family anxious. It is hoped to be only the effect of too close confinement to his books at Ann Arbor, and that a little rest treatment will put him in shape to the G. R. & I. and the eastern and resume bis studies with his class.

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels reg-ular by taking a dose of Chamber-lain's Stomach—and-Liver Tablets by L. Fournier.

WANTED-Trustworthy men and And 5.

Mrs. Hempstead returned from her pleasant visit at liattic Creek, last week.

Mr. Hempstead is expected this week.

County Clerk Collengives us the convelope Address Manager 255 Cay Michigan Convent has been addressed stamped to travel and advertise for old betroit & Charlevoix effects a junction with the G.R. & I. at Alba, Autim county.

To develope the new rallway line, Clerk Collengives us the convelope Address Manager 255 Cay Michigan Convent has been addressed stamped this county.

chool near Houghton Luke next Sat- Lewiston to keep house and care for positions of telegraph operator, train in the Pan-American on their way.

What A Tale It Tella.

If that mirror of yours shows a wretched, sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotch-

The Tenth District Democrats held The proficiency being obtained by

edy that has startled the world by anything. It's a grand tonic, and its marvelous cures. The furor of its gentle laxative qualities are splen enthusiasin over it has bouned their did for torpid liver. For Indigest-business, as the demand for it is intended in the laxative qualities are splen to business. They give free trul battle. I loss of Appetite, Stomach and mense They give free trial bottles to sufferers, and positively guarantee it to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchills, M. Woodworth, the mass shows a special way of the long separation adds, if possible, to the pleasure of her compand Ling troubles. A trial proves ing.

Deward, Crawford County.

Having been unable to visit the site of the new mill being built by the Estate of David Ward, or to learn the plan concerning their railroad, we give the following from the

A project inaugurated by the Da vid Ward estate recalls old times in lower Michigan-times supposed to have vanished forever-when lively lumber towns sprang up almost in a single night around the places select ed as the site of their sawmills by big lumber operators. There are a Last Saturday morning the whistle few of the older residents of the on the new factory tooted a successistate who will not grow reminiscent sion of toots to notify our people of former scenes and half-forgotter that they were nearly ready for bus- faces as they read the details of th project.

The anachronism of establishing a in the north part of this town, last new Michigan lumber town in the week for repairs; and took the crew twentieth century is what the Ward over to the Ward mill in Maple estate will undertake. The new town will be located in Crawford county. At the same time the estate is preparing to add to Michigan's railway system a short but important and convenient link.

The new town is springing up from the age of 78 years, the first break in the earth almost, with a sawnill as the family record, except that two its center, a cluster of houses for its employes and a store or two. It will not, however, be the wild and wide By inadvertance we have omitted open town of the days of great lum be better controlled. The new town and postoffice is named after the late Deward is about eight miles northwest of Frederic, a Michigan Central railroad station, eight miles almost due north from Grayling.

The town is established primarily for the handling of an immense area of timber, 70,000 acres of it in Craw ford, Otsego and Kalkaska counties, an area equal to three townships. The tract contains a variety of pine A letter from Chas. H. Butler and hardwoods and it is on the land states that they are enjoying life with grown with hardwood that the farmthe children at Homer, while he is er will follow the tree chopper. The under medical treatment by Dr. mill is the fluest in Crawford Walker, of Detroit. The date of his county, and is nearly completed at a cost of nearly \$100,000. It will be started within a month and there is versary of the birth of Mrs. Juluis from 25 to 30 years of work before it, and the town will have plenty of time in which to grow and change from a lumber headquarters to an agricultural center. George K. Root, a son of the late Charles Root of Detroit, son-in-law to the late David Ward and one of the executors of the of affairs in Deward. Deward is to "off his feed" for a while, just enough be the headquarters of the Detroit & Charlevoix railroad.

The importance of the Detroit & Charlevoix gailroad as a regular line between the Michigan Central and western sides of the state, from Ray City to Mackinaw on the east side, and from Reed City to Mackinaw on The Detroit & Mackinaw railroad

runs from Frederic, Crawford county when necessary and you will never where a junction is formed with the have that severe punishment inflicted Michigan Central, northwesterly to have that severe punishment inflicted Michigan Central, northwesterly to woman, to travel and advertise for upon you. Price, 25 cents: For sale South Arm, Charlevoix county, on old established house of solid finanthe south arm of Pine lake. The cial standing, Salary \$780 a year and Archie Babbitt came over from south arm of the lake has a channel R. D. Connine and family returned Williamsburg last Saturday with his of 16 or 17 feet and any vessel which from a two week's visit with his mother, who has been spending the can enter Charlevoix narbor can pass heated term there. Archie was wel- on to the terminal dock of the railcomed by a lot of old friends during road. The Michigan Central and the the short stay he made here. Mrs. Detroit & Charlevoix combined wil Babbitt is pleased with her visit but make an almost straight line from Detroit to South Arm, through Sag inaw, Bay City and Grayling. The

County Clerk Collen gives us the envelope. Address Manager, 355 Cax Michigan Central, has been engaged tollowing statistics for the county ton Building, Chicago. ap 11 6mo as general superintendant. Mr. Mrs. Dr. Leighton was in town the Haire started in with the Michigan last of the week. Her parents, Mr. Central as a messenger boy in Jackand Mrs. D. McKay, have gone to son and was advanced through the the horses while the Dr. and Mrs. dispatcher and train master until he Leighton cujuy an castern trip, taking became assistant division superintendant of the Bay City and Mackinaw her pleasant visit here and will re-

> The time table will be so arranged | Wisner, at Holly. that passengers leaving Detroit at 9

did for torpid liver." For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Stomach and Liver troubles its a positive, guaranteed cure. Only 50c at Fournier's

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-

SchoolBooks!

Fournier's Drug Store

Is headquarters for Schoolbooks, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to

LUCIEN FOURNIER

Photographs

That pleases, At

Get my prices on Picture Frames. Portraits en

larged in Crayon, India Ink, Pastel, Water Color and Oil

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO,

Co Buffalo and Return

To the Pan-American Exposition, rom Grayling via, Michigan Centra:

- 14,95 12,20 The 10 and 15 days tickets good to go or return by steamers one way from or to Detroit.

Good Advise.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dys-popsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five percent of the peo-ple of the United States are afflicted with this two diseases and their offects, such as sour stomach, sick heddache, habitual costi ness, palpi-tation of the heart, heart-burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yel-low skin, coated tongue and dis-agreeable taste in the mouth, coning up of food after eating, low spit-its, etc. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for Two doses will relieve you.

t. Get Green's Price AlmanFor sale at Fournier's Drug

Farmers Pic Nic.

The Annual Farmer's Pic Nic will be held on the grounds, Thursday, Sep. 5th, 1901. Dinner promptly at noon; program at 2 o'clock. Bring your basket. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

P. OSTRANDER, PRES. Chas. Waldron, Sec'y.

expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give refer-ences and cuclose self-addressed stamped cuvelope. Address Anger, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

Notice to Trespassers.

I hereby forbid any trespess on my ruit trees and garden produce. Here fter trespassers will be prosecuted

ity. If your record is O. K. here is an opportunity. Kindly give good reference when writing. Illustrated catalogue 4c in stamps. The A. T. MORRIS WHOLESALE HOUSE, Cincinnati. Ohio. feb21-12t

Miss Sadie Wilson has completed division with headquarters at Bay turn to her home in Coldwater after a brief stop with her brother. Burt

"My baby was terribly sick with Geo. L. ALEXANDER Diarrhoea," says J. H. Doak, of Wil Att'y, for Mortgageo. liams, Oregon. "We were unable to liams, Oregon. "We were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoca immediate relief and a complete cure. For sale by L. Fournier.

ATTENTION

The Annual reunion of the Soldiers and Sallors Association of Special Sale on Shirt Waists. Northern Michigan will be held at Lewiston, September 24th, 25th and 26th, 1901. Special efforts are being one of the best ever held, and all comrades are urged to attend. This anouncement is made by

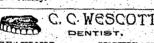
the Executive Committee. MILO A. THOMPSON, Pres.

F. E. ECKENFELS, Sec'y.

What most people want is some-thing mild and gentle, when in need of a physic. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets fill the bill to a dot. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by L. Four

W.B.FLYNN, Dentist WEST BRANCH, MICH.,

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. 1 nsley.



GRAYLING, . MICHIGAN

This signature is on every box of the genuin Laxative Brome-Quinine Tablets

Dr. Andrew B. Spinney

Dr. Aliurew B. Spiliney, formerly of Detroit, now proprietor of Reed day Surtrarium will be at Grayling M. C. R. R. Rating House Thursday, August, 29th, from 12 to 4 o'clock p. unproved methods for the lass new and improved methods for the lass new and improved methods for the lass of the lass new and the lass of the

Notice of Foreclosure.

CHRIS. HEMMINGSON.

Wanted:

Reliable man for manager of branch office we wish to open in this vicing an opportunity. Kindly give good and opportunity. Kindly give good reference when writing.

All instructed the First day of October, and the said this is an opportunity. Kindly give good reference when writing.

The A. T. Michigan, in Liber D of Mortgages, and invite every call. Prices are comparatively logantic field in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber D of Mortgages, and invite every call. Prices are comparatively logantic field in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber D of Mortgages, and invite every call. Prices are comparatively logantic field in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber D of Mortgages, and invite every call. Prices are comparatively logantic field in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber D of Mortgages, and invite every call. Prices are comparatively logantic field in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber D of Mortgages, and invite every call. Prices are comparatively logantic field in the conditions for payment of a certain mort gage made by Victoria McCullough, wife of William McCullough, of Grayling, wife of William McCullough, wife of William McCullough, wife of William McCullough, of Grayling, wife of William McCullough, of Grayling, wife of Willi claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of eight hundred forty four dollars and ninty cents (\$\$44.00) and an attorney fee of Twenty five (25) Dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no said ror proceeding at law or. in equity having been instituted for the recovery of said amount or any part thereof, or for the foreclosure of said mortgage and said mortgage hereby electing to declare the whole amount due and payable at once.

The time table will be so arranged we are glad to the work in the morning will reach South Arm to the work is appreciated.

The M. C. Railroad gives their sundy excursion to Mackinaw the ist of September, and again on the sth, at which time the train will be accompanied by the Grayling Band. The proficiency being obtained by our boys commends them to the lovers of good music, and we are glad to know that their work is appreciated.

They Struck It Rich Though I sommutity that such an enterprising firm as L. Fournier secures the Agency for Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, the wonderful remedely that has startled the world by the Grayling Sand, and we have a control of the country with the state of the same day.

The time table will be so arranged that passengers leaving Detroit at a mother than the work is appreciated.

The proficiency being obtained by our boys commends them to the lovers of good music, and we are glad to train will be accompanied by the Grayling Band.

They Struck it Rich Laws a grand tabling for this companied to the lovers of good music, and we are glad to the work is appreciated.

They Struck it Rich Laws a grand tabling for this companied to the lovers of good music, and we are glad to the same day.

They Struck it Rich Laws a grand table the world by the Grayling Band.

They struck it Rich Laws a grand table the world by the Grayling Rand.

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They struck it Rich Laws a grand table the world by the Grayling Rand.

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They struck it Rich Laws a grand table the world by the such an enterprising the passengers leaving four the state to the state the power of salcing and of the statute in such case inade and provided intoic is hereby given that as a farmed salch of Lagrange, Ga.

The full disfigurement Mrs.

Nannic Gallegar, of LaGrange, Ga.

The full disfigurement Mrs.

Nannic Gallegar, of LaGrange, Ga.

The full disfigurement Mrs.

Nannic Gallegar,

WANTED-Capable reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid finuncial reputation: \$236 satury per year, payable weekly! \$540 et day absolutely sure and all expenses: straight, bornafide, definite salary, no combission. Salary paid oach Saturday and expense money advanced each week. Standard House, 336 Dearborn Street Chicago.

Blumenthal

Baumgart,

≒THE BIG≓

One Price For All Store

Here are a few Items of Interest To every Mother!

Until further notice we will sell:

A solid Leather Shoe, sizes 5 to 8, former price \$1.00, for 89c. A solid Leather Shoe, sizes from 81 to 111, former price \$1.25, for \$1.00 A high-cut Calf Shoe for boys, size 12 1-2, former prize \$2.00, for \$1.60

sizes 2 to 5, former price \$2.25, for \$1.75 Boys Knee Pants, former price 25c, for 19c. " 50c, for 39c. " 75c, for 50c.

Childs Suits, former price \$1.50, for \$1.00. " \$2.50, for \$1.75.

Childs and Boys Shirts, former price 50c, for 39c. All our 25c Dress Goods, for 15c.

We have received a fine line of Ladies', Misses and Childrens Jackets also fine Collarettes and Collars. They are for your inspection.

Respectfully Yours

Advertisers of Facts.

The One Price for All Store.

Gravling Mich

J. W. SORENSON.

Furniture and Carpets.

UNDERTAKER.

GRAYLING, MICH

TO THE PUBLIC!

Those seeking good and reliable Dry Goods. Clothing and Shoes are sure to experience satisfaction in trading with us.

Nothing of doubtful or inferior quality can have a place in our store.

We have just received a full and up-to-date line of Dress Goods, and invite every one to give us a call. Prices are comparatively lowest here.

Depend upon getting here what you want; you

Truly it may be said this is "The Satisfaction

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

NAGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS №



"HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels,"

IF YOU WANT

CLIPPER PLOW. or a GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE.

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE Or Any Style of CARRIAGE Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Offlice

O. PALMER.

MADE FROM CAST IRON

How a Bit of Carbon Brought About an Industrial Revolution.

Arabian Nights Tale of Enchantment When the Wonderful Secret Was Made Known-Some of the Marvels Wrought-The Debt Mankind Owe

Steel is king. To it in a large measure America owes her industrial and commercial supremacy. Yet only a few years ago steel entered very little into the world's manufactured products out-side cutlery and numerous small articles. In the making of steel, America's primacy is recognized, and, so rapid has been her progress. in this field of activity, she is likely soon to put Great Britain out of business as an important source of the world's supply. Yet—it—was an Englishman, Henry Bessemer, afterward knighted by Queen Victoria, who discovered the of converting cast-iron steel at a nominal cost, and thereby revolutionized the world's industries; and it was to England that America had to go to learn the process and se cure the right to use it.

The process is simple, but its discovery has aptly been characterized as the most wonderful single incident in the nineteenth century. It is an interesting story; its marration is timely, too. in view of the prominence steel has been brought into by its commercial triumph, the organization of the steel trust, and the industrial war in which the steel trust and organized labor en

gaged.

The Bessemer process of ready steel making consists of mixing diamonds with cast-iron. That is a startling state-ment, but it is practically true. At least it is true in this seuse: A diamond is composed of carbon. Carbon is mixed metallurgically speaking, there is noth ing in common between iron and steel They are more individual than gold and copper; yet the addition of one part of



SIR HENRY BESSEMER

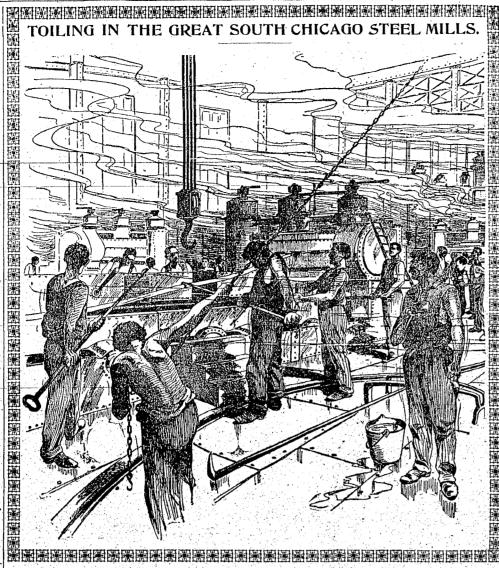
carbon to 99 parts of cast iron converts the mass into steel fit for the manufacture of the best cutlery, and it is worth about \$300 a ton made up. It is not like the steel that is used for bridges and ships, which cannot be made to take an edge suitable for cutting. Yet there is not much difference steel from which ships, rails, etc. are made costs only from \$35 to \$50 ton; yet it has only a little less carbon, time is near when, except for a few spefrom one fifth to one-tenth of that in

Without the small bit of carbon, iron would be nearly as useless as gold as an element of construction, for cast-iron also contains it, only in different proportions from steel.

There are many steels besides those in which carbon is the principal agent, including manganese steel, chrome steel, Harveylzed steel, nickel, Krupped, etc. But these are manufactured for special functions only, and nearly all the steel made in the world to which civilization owes so much is insignifi cant in itself, turning up in various aliases. In the uninviting form of soo charcoal, in the black lead pencil, in plumbago, it is the same essential cla so slight a trace of this element works so tremendous a change in common fron, transforming it litto most aristo cratic steel. It is believed that iron holds carlion in solution, as sea water holds its salts.

Revolution of 1855. It was not until 1855 that the age of steel began to dawn. But it dawned slowly, and the world was reluctant to welcome it. In the year mentioned "Bessemer read a paper before the British Association at Cheltenham, which, though the most important technical contribution of the nineteenth century, provoked only merriment among the members. On the morning of that day Mr. Bessemer, when at breakafat at his hotel, overheard an say laughingly to a friend: 'Do you know that there is somehody down from London to read us a paper on making steel from cast iron without fuel? Did you ever hear of such nonsense? To these ironmasters the thin for that paper in the report of the year -it was not deemed worth printing. 'And yet,' says an English writer, 'in the year 1899, by that outrageously nonsensical process of Bessemer's, this country made over 4,000,000 tons of steel, while the United States produced a trifle of 9,500,000 tons-made from or 12,000,000 tons of east-iron-with out fuel." Continuing, the same writer

In 1865, ten years after his invention, Bessemer and his partners, for he was not a wealthy man at that period, were receiving royalties in Britain to



those years by the steel manufacturers first kind is termed cast, because it is frames which support the cars. To this who secured the right to manufacture prepared in crucibles, the second is material, therefore, the democratic under royalties. They obtained from called mild steel, because it is of so accommodating and yielding a nature, building car, and berth in the sleeper, because it is frames which support the cars. To this under royalties, therefore, the democratic commodating and yielding a nature, building car, and berth in the sleeper, because it is Trade rolled in in huge volumes, until in 1872, when the first fourteen years' entered expired, it was found that his firm-Henry Bessemer & Co.-had divided in profits fifty-seven times the capital invested in the business; or 100 per cent for every two months for twelve years, while the works, which had been largely extended out of revenue, were sold for twenty-four times the amount of the whole subscribed received eighty one times their original capital in fourteen years.'

and steel producing country in the by naming seven towns and cities after world. Yet in 1855, when Bessemer announced his discovery to the incredu-50,000 tons of steel. But in 1899 she produced 4,855,000 tons, or over nine-ty-seven times the quantity made forty-four years earlier. In the same year the total production of the world was 26,595,000 tons. But it was long years after Bessemer made this output possible before her inte gracious majesty the Queen rewarded him with knighthood. "Steel," says a trade writer, "is the most precious material which is used by engineers, for it is the greatest triumph of the latter half of the closing century, as steam locomotion was that of the earlier."

Thirty years ago fron took first rank among the metals most useful to man But steel is employed to day for almost sut steel is employed to-day for almost carbon and manganese required to convert the from into steel of the precise used, and for many others, and the quality wanted. And, presto! In five time is near when, except for a few special articles, the from age will have stream of liquid gold into the ingot.

mering and twisting-even doubling close, without breaking. The first kind has been made for more than a century, the second only since Bessemer and Siemens-those modern magicians-showed how to do it. In 1866 Halley

went from America and purchased the Bessemer rights for this country for \$50,000. Immediately previous to that time \$125 a ton had been paid here for imported steel rails, and the duty on them was about \$58 a ton. To-day rails are made and sold in the United States for about \$30 a ton, and this country, in which so many gigantic Great Britain until the United States fortunes have been unde by the Besse dethroned her, was the greatest from the process, has honored the inventor

lous world, Great Britain produced only | verter was introduced William Siemens produced steel of similar quality to Besemer's, but in an entirely differen method, using a large "open hearth" furnace, in which the iron was first purified previous to the addition of carbon. It is said that Abram S. Hewitt was the first American to use the "open hearth" process. The maker of Bessemer steel, on the other hand, pours pig iron into a converter, and while the iron is in a molten condition drives a hurricane of air through it, and burns out the carbon, sulphur and other impurities, leaving a pure, soft iron. Then small measured quantity of an alloy of Iron with carbon is introduced, which contains the exact amount of carbon and manganese required to con-

AN AMERICAN STEEL BUILDING.

prouze have departed. And yet, the basis of steel is cast iron

o the extent of more than 90 parts is the 100 in most specimens. Thus, 28, advent of the age of steel. We enjoy 000,000 tous of nig iron were used in its advantages quite as a matter of 1899 in the manufacture of the world's

The steel of which your knives are made, though strong, breaks of abrupt one-fourth of its own length before it parts in two. The first is so strong that | trains of the present day would have a bar of an inch square will support a the amount of \$1,000,000 per annum. Sond of sixty or seventy tons, the according to the land of sixty of seventy tons, the land of sixt

passed away, as those of stone and Within twenty minutes of the entry of the pig, the steel is produced.

The Age of Many of us have be course, and scarce bestow a passing thought upon it. But consider how much we should have lost if the inven tions of Bessemer and Slemens had not ly when overstrained. The steel with been given to the world. Then your little carbon, though strong, can be bent trains would not have been so luxuriand tied into knots, and it will stretch ous, nor so swift—these are only possious, nor so swift—these are only possible on a track of steel. The heavy fast crushed the iron rails of the 60's

material, therefore, the democratic passenger owes his seat in a veril-buled car in the fastest expresses, his dining car, and berth in the sleeper, because steel permits the use of faster, onger and heavier trains than iron

On the ocean the influence of steel is equally apparent. Without cheap stee the ocean ferry between the United States and Europe could not be crossed in six days, nor that to the Antipodes in a month, because iron ships of the same strength and capacity would be heavier, and the cost of propelling the added weight would absorb the profit. At the present time, for one ship built of heavier, there are more than the various transport of the contract of the same are more than the various transport. of Iron there are more than ninety-nine constructed of steel. A modern liner appropriates enormous quantities of The Oceanic at the time of launching contained in her bull, with-out any machinery, about 11,000 tons. The fifteen boilers in the Oceanic, each of which is sixteen feet in diameter.

weigh 1,100 tons.
Without steel we should have no ar mored navy worthy the name. The weight of iron armor necessary to resist modern projectiles would be four feet thick, and would nearly sink the ships. But then, without steel the pierc ing power of projectiles would not be so great. Neither could the guns to fire them be constructed, for these are built wholly of steel. The torpedo boats and torpedoes would be heavy and clumsy In Iron. The 40-miles an-hour pace of

the former is only possible with steel.
And yet, further, though steel is so greatly superior to iron. It would, apar from some special protection afforded in manufacture, and which intensifies its own remarkable qualities, fail in the tremendous strains to which it is sub jected in warfare. Thus, the armor plate is made intensely hard on the sur projectile, tough in the body, is render ed nearly as hard as the diamond near the point. This increases cost enormous ly, for while common steel plate is vorth about \$50 a ton, an armor plate will range anywhere from \$300 to \$500

Without steel it would be difficult to haul the huge ships of the present time ery, to transport goods by cable rail ways in mountainous districts, to raise wrecks, to build huge bridges. For here the rope of wire comes in to take the place of the clumsy and risky chain e clumsy rope of hemp. rope an inch in circumference is as strong as a hemp rope 2% inches in cira wire rope will range from 40 to 400, and a strand as large as a knitting nee-dle will require a ton weight to tear it

The American tall buildings, the sky scrapers which are the architectural marvel of foreigners, could not have attained their present dizzy heights bu for steel, becaust iron, to be of equal strength, would increase the weight on the foundation by one-third, A build ine erected in 1898 in Park Row in New York has thirty-three stories, and is 429 feet 6 inches in height! The total weight of steel in this building is 15. 38,717 pounds, or 7,027 tons! Astor sixteen story hotel in New York con ains 10,000 tons of steel.

The great firm of Frederick Alfred Krupp is the property of one man. It gives employment to 34,000 bands 3,500 tons of coal are burned each day as much or more than the biggest A sixteen locomotives haul 600 trucks over forty miles of rails to serve nearly a thousand acres of factory. There are 1,600 furnaces of all kinds, 300 bolle 458 steam engines. The rolling mill-turn out enough steel rails if a month o carry a train from Berlin to Madrid The capacifies of the modern steel works exceed those of any other firms ingaged in manufacture. Bessemer converters-very small ones nowadays-will turn out 40,000 tons in a month.

Every man has more confidence in his uck than he should have.

Don't mourn for those who are dead; think what they are missing.

MEISSONIER'S CUTE GARDENER | DAUGHTERS OF OUR PRESIDENTS

How He Planted Fish Eggs and Grew Red Herring.
A good story is being told about a gardener who was for many years in

he service of Messonier, This gardener was not only wonderully skilled in the art of cultivating flowers and vegetables, but he also was a true scientist, and as he was endowed with a phenomenal memory he was able to give offhand the botanical name of any plant that was shown to him. Some of his employer's friends frequently tried to baille him by handing him seeds or cuttings of exotle or other out-or-the-way plants, but they never

Now, Melssonier was proud of him. but he vowed that he would, once at least, bewilder him, and one day, while Emile Augier was dining with him, he summoned the gardener, and taking from his pocket a small paper package, n which he had previously placed some eggs of dried herring, he said to him 'Here are some curious seeds. Can you tell me what they are?"

"Of course I can, sir," replied the gardener, and after examining them for a moment or two he gave them a most impressive Latin name. "If you sow them now," asked the

painter, "how long will it take for them to appear above ground?"

"A fortnight," was the reply.
"Well," said Melssonier, "I wish you
would sow them at once, for I am curious to see what kind of plant it is." siring to see the end of this joke, came to breakfast at the painter's villa, and as he and his host were at table the gardener presented himself and said: If you gentlemen will oblige me by stepping into the garden I will show ou the plants that those curious seeds

have produced."

The two friends followed him to the conservatory, where he pointed out to them twelve odd-looking objects in a box filled with freshly watered brown earth. They stooped to examine them more closely, and the next momen burst into shouts of laughter, for the strange objects were the heads of welve red herrings.

Coal Tar Scents.

Many perfumes owe their origin to oal tar. "Extract of new-mown hay" and other similar delicate perfumes are btained from a substance called cu marin, which up to a few years ago extracted from sweet woodruff and other scented grasses. It was disgovered that cumarin could be obtained by distillation of one of the volatile oils of coal tar. White heliorone is also made almost entirely of coal tar, together with seven other scents, generally known by the names of the flowers they used to be extracted from. The Island of Mauritius lost much of its scent industry through the rivalry of coal tar scent. Vanilla, one of the most delicate products of coal, is used by the gallon in making the extract of vanilla, for flavoring custards and puddings. Coal tar also gives us that greatest boon of the man whose loctor won't let him take sugar-name ly, saccharin. Of this substance, one ound is equal to two hundredweight of sugar, as far as sweetening power goes. It is quite wholesome, and is into the bargain a capital disinfectant. Jam made with saccharin ought to Jam made with saccharin ought to keep forever. Coal tar scents are by no means cheap and nasty substitutes. They are harmless—sometimes more harmless than the original preparations they have superspeed, And, in spite of the evil odor of coal tar, not one workman has ever been made ill by lealing with it.

Natural Waters.

All natural waters contain a greater or less amount of mineral matter in so lution. Rain water has the smallest percentage of solid impurities of any and therefore it is taken as the stand ard variety of soft water.

The terms soft and hard, however, as applied to water are scientifically onsidered purely relative.

Water is usually reckoned to be soft" when it contains less than one five-thousandth part of its weight of nineral ingredients and "hard" when it contains more than one four-thou-

Soft water has the property of easily forming a lather with soap, and is therefore suitable for washing pur-poses, while hard water will only form a lather, and that imperfectly, with onsiderable difficulty.

A mineral water has more than one two-thousandth of its weight of natural dissolved acids, and a medicinal water is a variety of mineral water containing a varying percentage of dissólved natural solid or gaseous drugs.

Rate at Which Infants Should Grow An infant should double its weight in six months, and treble it in a year provided it is a healthy child, and its nutrition is in every way satisfactory, says a writer in the Journal of Hy-giene. If a child does not increase at the rate of one pound a month during the first year of life, and twelve ounces a month during the second year, its nutrition is not satisfactory. If a child does not grow nearly three-quarters of an inch every month during the first year of life and ball an inch a month during the second year of life, it is not satisfactory. The latter is, of not of the same importance as the for mer. Clearly, premature children would not be so large, though they should increase at about the same

The Doctor's Joke.

He was a horrid doctor, anyway, and no gentleman, licen so cruel to the fair young girl who need to the country of the sought his aid. But even doctors are human and like to joke.
"Doctor," she said. "I am afraid this

climate is too severe for me. I have such great trouble breathing with my

trouble breathing without them," re plied the cruel man, with a loud, hourse

հորդեւ The maiden shrunk from such a wicked man, and fled as though pursued by a mouse, Boston Herald.

The Pull that Draws a Ton On level prevenent a pull of thirty-three pounds will draw a ton, on ma-

cadam it takes forty six pounds, and on rough gravel 147 pounds.

Mrs. Semple, Pride of the White House When Tyler Was President,

The recent death of a daughter of President Zachary Taylor raises the question of how many presidents daughters are now living. In the Louise Home at Washington is a charming and interesting woman, now an octogenarian, who once diffused an throughout the executive mansion, lending-something of her natural brightness and charming personality to such of the White House functions as she presided over, for in those days it was not at all the functions by any means that women were present. Indeed, excepting the dinners given the cabinet officers and the diplomatic corps, there was but one occasion dur-Mrs. Semple's residence at White House when women were present at public dinners, and that was when the Prince de Joinville was entertained there. To the public dinners which were given fortnightly, mer alone were bidden, and when the Pres ident received he stood well out in the middle of the room, while the women of his household stood modestly in the background. It was owing to the semi-invalidism

of President Tyler's wife that the duties of first lady of the land devolved upon Mrs. Semple, and none was bet-ter fitted to fulfill them than the gifted and beautiful daughter of President and Mrs. Tyler, who was for a time virtually the mistress of the executive mansion, one of the fairest and noblest t has ever known.

Mrs. Semple was a young matron then, Mr. Semple, who was paymaster in the United States navy, was absent much of the time. Mrs. Robert Tyler was a member of the presidential household, but was occupied with her



young family, and Miss Elizabeth Ty ler, who afterward married Mr. Waller was then but a young girl. Many are Mrs. Semple can relate of the life at the White House sixty years ago.
The women wore low-necked gowns

short-waisted, and with scanty, cling ing skirts, too short to conceal their dainty, high-heeled slippers. The hair was worn parted smoothly on the fore head, and a cluster of little curls almost hid the ears. Pretty faces and bright eyes were enhanced by the gay flowers and ribbons heaped in profu sion on énormous leghorn bonnets, extending far over the face, and cushions of hair, or elderdown, held the huge "leg of mutton" sleeves in shape. The men were respiendent in Laff walst onts, green conts, frilled shirt fronts and collars so high that they half concealed the cheeks and made the turn ing of the head a difficult task. It was during Tyler's administration that dancing was introduced at the White House, and owing to his daughter's grace and wit the functions at the excutive mansion lost some of their prin

Mrs. Semple was her father's constant companion, and her ambition was to be as good, rather than as clever, as her father. For all that her reign at the White House was one of intellect as well as beauty.

ters is still living, Mrs. Margaret (or Pearly Ellis, of Mecklephurg, Va., the only surviving daughter of his second marriage to Miss Julia Gardiner.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dandridge (Betty Taylor), daughter of President Taylor lived in Winchester, Va., and has just passed away. Mrs. Nellie Grant Sar-toris lives in Washington, as does Mrs. Stanley Brown, who was Mollie Gar field. A few years ago Miss Fanny Hayes, daughter of President Hayes, was married at Fremont, Ohio, to Ensign Harry Eaton Smith. Ellen Hern don Arthur resides in New York. Mrs Mary Harrison McKee has her home a Saratoga Springs, Ruth, Esther and Marion Cleveland and the little 4-vear-old girl of the late President Harrison represent the daughters of the ex-Presidents of the United States

What the French Want.

· Frenchmen do not want to rule-they want to live. The pursuit of life, of langhter, of charming sensations, of individual development of character-it may all be more important, more vital to human existence than the preoccunation to rule one's self and others, to vens' "Glimpses of Three Nations,"

Not that Kind.

Dasherly-That Callow must be model young man. Flasherly-What makes you think

Dasherly-He's always telling nearly what a devil he is .- Kansas City Inde pendent.

His One Chance.

An Atchison man who is very fond of rhubarh pie never got any to eat until this summer, when it was found that the new cook was fond of it. She cooks it for herself and the man gets a slice. Atchison Globe.

Ever see a lot of girls get the giggles, and finally get them yourself?



itas she thrown you over?" "No; that's just what she refuses to do."

Maud-I'd hate to think that you'd throw yourself at Fred, Mande-Why not? He's a good catch.—Harlem Life, Penelope-I'll just ruin my complexon going in bathing so much. Perdita

Soak—Do you always pay as you go? Freshby—Always. Soak—Why? Fresh-ly—Because they won't let me go with-

She-They say his business is a great success. He-Yes: the firm paid him en thousand dollars a year to stay iway from it.

Engaging Frankness. — Millie—She old him everything. Tillie-What told him everything. Tillie-What candor! Millie-And what a memory! -Pick-Me-Up. "Did Mrs. Highlife's traveling gown fit well?" "Yes; but it cost so much she had to give up her trip and stay at

iome."—Tit-Bits. Robson-Do you think fishes can hear? Dobson-I should hope not. Listen to old Smith-he's smashed his rod! -New York Tribune.

to be the victim of love or somnambu-lism." "Well, in either case she'll wake up."-Cleveland Plain Dealer Editor-Tim, if young Mr. Jackson

"A missing Michigan girl is thought

calls this morning, tell him I'll see him at 2 o'clock. Tim-Yis, sorr; and what shall I tell him if he don't call?

Never Too Late.—"I'm eighty years and never smoked in my life." "Well, don't get discouraged; you probably

will afterward,"-Indianapolis News. First Lawver-I just concluded a very successful case. Second Lawyer-Your client won, eh? First Lawyer-Oh, no; but I got my fees.—Ohio State Journal Mrs. Graball—Ther boarders air kickin' 'hout ther milk bein' so blue. Farmer Graball-Tell 'em ther caow won't eat nuthin' 'cept blue grass.-Leslie's

Bobbs-There goes a fellow who nakes extravagant statements. Dobbs He looks respectable. Who is he Bobbs-I don't know his name. He writes our gas bills.

Manager—I am sorry that you wish to resign. What is the trouble? Star— It is too much of a strain on me to try says I get.—Baltimore Herald.

tion." And a facetious student in the back row shouted: "Pretty school teachers!"—Philadelphia Record.

"Now, gentlemen," said the professor,

name some of the beauties of educa-

Admiring Mother-Now, Tommy, what do you say to Mr. Bildad for giving you that penny? Tommy-Please, Mr. Bildad, I wisht it wiz a nickel. Obio State Journal. "My wife makes me stand round-I-

you?" "No; our baby is the living image

of me-and he makes her stand round. -Chicago Record-Herald. "Does Mrs. Smith consider hunting as wicked a pursuit as she used to?" Well, no. You see her husband gives her all the feathers from the birds

brings bome, and she is making a set of down pillows." "Snicker's jokes are very thin," complained Dinsmore. "Perhaps he makes them that way for your special benefit," suggested Winterbottom. "How's

thut?" "To enable you to see through them."-Ohio State Journal. Strawber-Clubberly rather gave himelf away when he went to church with Allss Summit the other day. Singerly— What-did he do? Strawber—He wanted the usher to check his hat and coat. Mabel-What made you accept Algy?

Clara—Algy. "How many commandments did the Lord give to Moses?" inquired mamma of little 6-year-old Willie, upon his return from Stinday school. He could not remember, so to prompt him she held up her ten fingers, "Oh. I know now," he said, triumphantly.

"How does it happen," inquired the stranger, "that all the improvements are being made in this one street? "It-doesn't happen at all, sir," replied-the citizen who was showing him about the place majestically. "This is the street I live in. I am chairman of the

Town Council, sir." Tess—There goes Ursula Hope with Jack Timmid Jess—Yes, she's setting her cap for him. Tess-Do you really think she cares for him? Jess-Yes, indeed. You know her full name is Ursulia May Hope. Well, she signs all her letters to him now: "U. May Hope."-Philadelphia Press.

Mother-I wish you would go on an errand for me. Small Son-My leg aches awful. Mother-Too bad. I wanted you to go to old Mrs. Stickney's sweetshop, and—Small Son—Oh, that isn't far. I can walk there easy. Moth-Go there, and just beer-Very well. side it you will see a grocer's shop. Go

n and get me a bar of soap. "Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, as he paused on the front step, "could you remember what it was you said resterday when you so properly reproved me for leaving the door open?" "I think I can; but I hope I shall not have oceasion to say it again." "Could you give me the exact tones and the ges-tures?" "Yes." "Well, I wish you would. I have an office boy who leaves the door open continually, and if you could teach me to make that speech it

would be a great help to me.' His Misfortune

"What is the matter, Tommy?" asked the mother of the small boy in tears. "I'm lonesonic. The other boys wouldn't play fair."

"What was the game?" "We were playing United States Senate. i resigned and the other boys forgot to conx me back." Washington

The worst thing that can be said of some people is they are never seen at

their best-If they have such a thing,

A scientist says that climate affects the character. Perhaps it does, but not

"He loves me; he loves me not, He loves me, he loves me not; He loves me, daisy tell me so." The final petal answered, "No."

She laughed, but one small tear drop

Spread secrets of the heart untold. 'He loves me not?' she tossed her her 'Why, daisy, you tell lies,' she sald. -New York Sun

***** A MUTUAL SURPRISE *******

Y DEAR DAUGHTER: I have long felt how much in home and children needed a mother's love and care. I have been willing in this respect, as in every other, to sacri fice my own feelings to their good, but it is not an easy matter to find just the right person to fill so important a post tion, and I do not wish to act hastily.

"A few weeks ago I was introduced to a widow by the name of Norton finding her, on further acquaintance, to be all that I could desire, either as a companion or a mother to my children

"She is a most kind and excelled lady, and I trust that you will be pre pared to extend to her that respect and

affection that are her due. "She has one son, who is away at school, which will be pleasant for you

as you have no brother.
"We shall be home Thursday. "Your affectionate father,

"HOWARD LESLIE. "P. S.-You were wise in not engag ing yourself without consulting me as to the young man you mention. A young girl like you doesn't know what love is Five years hence will be time enough for you to think of such a thing."

This was the letter that Anne Leslie

received from her father in reply to



"THEY, HAVE COME!" SHE CRIED.

the one she had written him, overflow with the glad anticipations to which her new-born love had given rise. For a time she sat speechless with an

ger and amazement.
The idea of her father ever marrying

again had never once entered her mind Why should he? Was she not there to keep house for him? And which she left, as, of course, she should in this would not Marion then be ready to take her place? She never heard anything so ridiculous.

And to think that her poor mother who had been hardly two years in her grave, should be so soon forgotten! If she thought that her adored Charles Edward would ever be so false to her memory she was sure that it would

But the postscript was the unkindest cut of all. The slighting matter in which her father alluded to the young man," whose name she had written to in full-Charles Edward Fitzhenry Stubbs-was more wounding than the

harshest invective.

And to presume to think that knew nothing of love, who had experi enced it in sweetness and power!

Full of these indignant thoughts Anne sat down and benned an epistle to herdored Charles-Edward, detailing hergrievances, and ending with the declaration that she would never, never submit to be domineered over by a step-mother, and that she would ever be true to the first and only love of her

The next mail brought a reply, stating together with many protestations of undying affection, "that he could truly sympathize with her feelings, in view of her father's marriage, having just received the intelligence that his was to take another husband She had given him one stepfather when he was a boy, and he would never sub mit to the rule of another.

"He would be there on Thursday, to

demand, in person, her hand of he If he refused they would fly together to some happy place, where cruel fathers and stepfathers were un-Charles Edward was as good as his

Promptly, on the following Thursday, he made his appearance at the house of the father of his adored Scarcely were the first rapturous

greetings over when the sound of carringe wheels was heard.

Anne turned pale

"They have come!" she cried, start "Let 'em come," responded Charle Edward, defiantly, "You are not afraid,

I hope, when I am here? Good heavens!" he ciaculated as hi eyes fell upon a lady who was alighting from a carriage, "why, it looks like-

but no: It can't be,' Leslie led his wife up to where

his daughter was standing. As Mrs. Leslie turned from the con

strained greeting of her new daughter her eyes fell upon the young man back her, who stood staring at her in speechless amazement.

"Why. Charles!" "Why, mother!"

"I never thought of seeing you here!"

NEW GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.



WILLIAM H.HUNT

William H. Hunt, who succeeds Gov. It removed to Helena, and in 1888 was Allen in Porto Rico, was born in New elected a member of the Legislature, William H. Hunt, fourth son of the late William Henry Hunt, of Louisiana, who was Secretary dent Garfield and Arthur and who served as Minister to Russia. Judge Hunt received his education at Yale but on account of ill health did not finish his course. In 1896 Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of masof arts

Orleans, La., on Nov. 5, 1857, and is the where he served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was a mem-ber of the constitutional convention in of the Navy in the Cabinets of Presi- 1884 which framed the constitution of the State when it was admitted to the Union, and also held important judiiary positions in Montana.

When Gov. Allen went to Porto Ric Mr. Hunt was requested by Presiden McKinley to become Secretary of the island and to assist Gov. Allen in or-ganizing the new civil government, and When he was 27 years of age Hunt gandzing the new civil government, and was elected Attorney General of the he served in that capacity until the reterritory of Montana. He subsequent threment of Gov. Allen.

looking in bewilderment from one the other. "It is Charles Edward that I wrot

rou about," said Anue, blushing.
"It is my son Charles," said Mrs. Leslie. "Charles, this is your stepfather."
"And my future father-in-law, I trust!" responded Charles Edward, as he shook hands with his mother's new

We'll see about that, my boy," Mr. Leslie, laughing. "If your mother is willing I shall have no objection." The four passed a pleasant evening. Charles Edward voted his stepfather to be one of the nicest men he ever met and Anne thought no lady could be nore agreeable than her new mother. Charles Edward remained at home. week and then went back to school, taking with him the assurance that if he studied diligently and both he and Anne were of the same mind at the

Daily News. NO REAL INDIANS IN CUBA

end of the year no opposition would be made to their marriage. New York

But a Race Hitherton Unknown Ha

Recently Been Discovered Stewart Culin, curator of the Univer sity of Pennsylvania Museum of Ar and Science, returned recently from a heessarily founded on a comparative ly small number of facts, are alto gether erroneous so that war less been ports of the existence of savage In-dains in the interior of the Island.

Although there are no wild red mer there Mr. Culin found several bands o so-called Indians who intermarry only among themselves, possess Indian char acteristics, straight black hair, copper colored skin and high cheek bones, but have no tribal organization. They have few customs which differ from those of rural Cuba generally and retain little more of their own language than is the common property of the natives.

Concerning the so-called Indians in Cuba representing the aboligines, Cu rator Culin sald: "There has been an importation of Indians into Cuba from Importation of thumins into Choa from
Yuentan by way of San Domingo since.
Well, you may be sure old Sang was let
the iniddle of the last county, which complicates the question of the survi, not guilty. But George, as judge, has val of the aboriginal inhabitants of all kinds of bribes to resist. Even I Cuba. From the evidence I procured in Barracoa there is little doubt that the Indian settlement at Yara dates back to the period of the Spanish con quest. The native houses are of Indian design and many of the prevailing customs are of Indian origin. Man, in the rural districts of the island, has sim ply reverted to a state which with re cent wars is unhappily not far removed from savagery. At the same time the cordial hospitality of the people, their gayety and lively interest and curlosity do much to compensate for the wretel edness of living."

Visiting the interior of the island, th curator said he saw the so-called Indian Almarrares who says he is 119 years old. He has few Indian charac teristics and no special traditions. The Indians of Yateras, said the curator differ from the Cuban country folks generally only in physical appearance although they are said to be lazier, a trait which is not attributed to the rural inhabitants.

In other expeditions Mr. Culin pro-cured some Indian skulls in caves and also obtained fragments of pottery, an the wine vaults. For fun one of then art now lost to the so-called Indians.-Philadelphia Press.

SEA LIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

Their Partial Destruction Based on Mistaken Idea.

Prof. Woodward's wholese on the necessity of verifying theories that they held gold, and not then they be by the observation of facts finds an excellent Mustration in the sea lion quesday, when Henry VIII. was boasting tion in California. These animals, which have long been prized by lover of nature as one of the great attractions of the coast, have fallen into disepute among the fishermen because cellar worth a thousand broad pieces their presence was supposed to account for the deterioration of certain fishing In their fish-devouring habits that their destruction-or at least a great reduction of their numbers—was advocated prudent to present him with Hampton Who is this?" inquired Mr. Leslie, and in part accomplished by the State Court.

Commission of Fisheries, according t a writer in Science. But it now ap pears that this belief was without sub stantial foundation.

The appear to fact has been made by

the critical examination of the stom achs of slaughtered sea lions, and b has been found by Prof. Dyche that the twenty-five animals examined had eaten only squids and other cephalopods. eschewing fish altogether

The investigation of food habits by means of stomach examination is of far reaching importance. Dr. Merriam is enegaged, through the biological sur vey, in the most elaborate study of animal foods ever made. For many years the stomachs of wild birds and nammals have been systematically collected and laborlously studied, to the end that the favorite and the occasion al foods of each species in each season of the year and in each part of the country may become known. As each group is worked up the facts are pub lished by the Department of Agricul ture, and farmers and legislators are thus informed what species may properly be regarded as friendly and wha as hostile to the interests of the peo-ple. In many historices it has been found that popular hintersions, almost necessarily founded on a comparativegether erroneous, so that war has been waged on our friends and protection

given our chemies. Social Life in Manifa. "When I went to Manila," said the deutenant's wife, "there were only fifty American women there, wives o officers; but when I left there were over two hundred-with but one dressmak-er, a Chinaman, among them all. Old Sang is his name, and he recently got arrested for smuggling. He was to go before my husband as acting judge, for trial. Sang came to me in his distres to intercede. So did those 200 American-women. If Sang was put in jall what would we women have to wear' was offered Filipino candy and finer by the women prise ers who wanted t be let off lightly. We kept house the last six months with several other offi cers' families, each nonth about as head of the household, managing the Chinese servants, etc Our food was bought at the army com-missary. We had fresh meat from Australia (seven days in cold storage), ofatoes, etc., from Hong Kong, China, and our canned goods from Americ Socially, the life is a pleasure. Driving on the Luneta, or cool ocean beach, is the universal pastime from 5 to 8 p. m. Once a month we attended the army and navy assembly dance, and there

Orient Hotel." Wolsey's Casks of Gold. It has been suggested that it was in a vault at Hampton Court Palace that

were two other dances a month at the

the incident occurred which on

his favorite cardinal.

Henry's eyes to the wealth acquired by

As the story goes, the king's fool was paying a visit to the cardinal's fool and the Jocose couple went down into stuck a dagger or some other pointed instrument into the top of a cask, and to his surprise touched something that elinked like metal. The meddlesome pair upon this set to work and pushed off the head of the cask, discovering that it was full of gold pieces. Other cosks by their sounds cave indication

about his wine, the fool said, satirly eally "You have not such wine, sire as m lord cardinal, for he hath casks in his And then he told what he had each." detected. Whether this be true or not So confident was the belief it is certain that Wolsey was so far awake to the fact that he was so su pected by the mountch, as to decay

ATTIRE FOR AUTUMN.

RINGING CHANGES ON BOLERO AND ETON.

Novelty Depends Upon the Garment's Embellishment - Some Up - to - Date Examples - Vogue of Princess and Polonaise Gowns-Gotham Fashions

on bolero and eton are to continue, and the eton especially is to come in for much fall favor. Suits of black vor. Suns of black cloth, with jaunty little etons, are to be very popular. The skirts are trimmed with stitched bands of black taffeta, or are appliqued with bands of the silk.

buttons showing the Persian col-

The colored suits have the skirts and The colored suits have the skirts and boleros trimmed with bands of self-colored taffeta or straps of some bright shade of velvet and small gift or silver buttons; Dark-blue broadcloth suits are trimmed with bands of black and red nilitary braid held down with tiny fancy outlons. The skirts have the same trimbuttons. The skirts have the same trim-ming as that seen on the jacket. Fancy

make innocuous the very conspicuous trimmings of this sort that are to be had. With nearly every change of season comes an attempt to popularize the princess gown. This fall's essay doubtless will have as much of success as had the others—it will secure the favorable attention will of the women whose first the state of the season whose first the season whose first the season was the season whose first the season was the season whose first the season whose first the season was the season who was the season was the season when we wantly the season was the season was the season was the season was the season when we wantly the season was the season was the season when we wantly the season was the season was the season was the season when we wantly the season was the season was the season when we wantly the season was the others—it will secure the favorable attention only of those women whose figures are sufficiently shapely to carry off the trying out successfully. This fall's bid on behalf of the princess gown will be by means of trimming both skirt and bodice portions with bands of black mechlin insertion, and by having the deep yoke and sleeves of cream all over leep yoke and sleeves of cream all ove lace over white satin or silk, or of smocked and gathered white chifton. The light shades of broadcloth will be used for these gowns. Handsome two-toned taffeta petticoats, with corsets combined, are worn with them. The petticoat is finished with numerous lace

ruffles.
Far more numerous than princess gowns will be polonaise arrangements, which promise to be a striking feature of the fall fashions. As yet they are confined to costly fubrics or elaborate costumes, anad women may not indorse them so generally as to bring them into simple rigs. Yet the chances are in favor of their multiplier grantify. One is in so getterally as to this them is greatly as to this them is a greatly as to the silks. They are made circular and show the Spanish flounce in some form or other. The jackins are cutaway in front, the edges cit the sides finished with a band or white cloth of satin embroidered in black or Oriental colors and finished with rows of fancy gift or cut, steel ebuttons. Some of the jackets are made to blouse and are finished with a belt of gold passementerie, the bishop sleeves having cuffs of the same. Those trimmed with the Persian embroidery look very fine, their buttons showing the Persian colsult not infrequently is staggering. Here

sult not infrequently is staggering. Here
the front was accordeen pleated yellow
louisine silk, the dress goods being a
light-brown broadcloth.

At least a pretense of lightness and
airiness in dressy gowns is to be made
till snow flies. Materials will change
with the seasons, and the trimmings natrarlly will be the latest to be put forward, but in the making will be not a
suggestion of cold weather. Thus the



inality in them. Nowadays the nevelty of the bolero depends chiefly upon its embellishment rather than upon its cut, the latter point having been about exhausted long ago. Nor are many new ways discovered of employing familiar triminings. In consequence the bolero becomes a field for displaying the latest exeruciation in trimining, and the fall rule indorses a plenty, of it even when its appearance is rather striking. Four up-to-date boleros appear in the first two of the accompanying pictures. First, is shown a bright red canvas cloth trimined with black silk passementeric and gilt buttons, and made with waistcoat fronts.

ts of white silk embraidered in soid; light and semi-transparent cloths Fronts of Waltie silk embrade are worn person colors or silver threads are worn with these eton suits. One from was rucked buck mousetime, with alternate hands of narrow Oriental embradeers, bands of narrow Oriental embradeers, whose fall output hardly can be used in winter, and she who wants to get more description one of these little lacks to or effects, its stylishness bessens much, so great is the demand for originality in them. Nawadays the novelty of the diresses are very pretty. One remains in this picture, a pearl gray tenture of the bolory develop when it is proposed to the proposed to the composition of the diresses are very pretty. One remains in this picture, a pearl gray tenture of the bolory develop when it is picture, a pearl gray tenture and the many tricks of airy with the many time and the many tricks of airy with the many time and the many tricks of airy with the many times and the many tricks of airy with the many times and the many tricks of airy with the many times and the many tricks of airy with the many times and the many tricks of airy with the many times and the many tricks of airy with the many times and the many tricks of airy with the many times and the many tricks of airy with the many times and th of the dresses are very pretty. One re-nains in this picture, a pearl gray eta-mine applied with cream maltese lace mine bands.

FASHION NOTES.

Biscuit color, with a touch of torquoise makes an excellent combination.

Fine lace effects in silk or lisle still continue the style in hosiery. Glaring figures or striking ideas are abjured. Some of the newest foulard gowns have deep bands and insertions of cream



THREE TYPES OF FALL ATTIRE.

being worn with a gown of old rose silk figured with white. The material of the last example was white satin foulard satis to saim follard figured with red dots. Applied black and gold lace trimined it handsomely. Oriental embroideries will be used a great the fashion—Palsley-patterned or Jap deal as bolero trimining. The abundance of such garments will probably hand of blurred flowers.

of white cloth. Then at the left, in the next picture, comes a black infleta, fin-lished with Oriental embroidery. A sleeved bolero of ivery lace is next, this rious kinds now appear with an applique in the form of a delicate tracery in gilt silver or aluminum.

Great Opportunity.

Mrs. Bjenkins -They are going to have another runninge sale next week, ...Mr. Bjenkins -Good! ...I - wish - you'd send down that rocking chair in the sit ting room that I always tumble over when I came in late at night. Somerville

A Special Occasion.

First Tramp. You orter see Bill goin over de fence wit' de bull after him. Second Tramp. Must have been with lookin' at.

First Tramp—Say! It wuz de only tim
I ever seen him when he didn't look tired

A Son's Devotion

A Son's Devotion.

Wallace, Mich., Aug. 20.—A striking example of a man's dutiful and attentive care of his mother is seen in Mr. Oscar Swanson of this place.

Mr. Swanson's mother has suffered much with Kidney and Urinal Trouble and Fennale Weakness. Her son has sought out and precured for her every.

sought out and procured for her every thing that he thought could possibly

She did not improve, till at last, he She did not improve, till at last, he bought her a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. In a few days she was completely cured, and her faithful son has the reward for his loving efforts, in the knowledge that she is now strong and well.

A Skillful Dodger. "That bookkeeper of yours never seen

to be sick."
"No; he's the most expert germ dodger we've ever had in the establisment.
-Chicago Tribune.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease Ask 1 our Dealer for Allen's Foot Ease, A powder to shake into your shoes. It rests the feet. Cures Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating feet and Ingrowing Nails, Corns and Bunions, Allen's Foot-Dase makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen'S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Felt Honored.

Father-My daughter tells me, sir, that you have been making love to her. Clubberly—I don't know why she should single me out among so many Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Austin's new dress is fine as silk. Finding His Places

He (complacently)—I'm just beginning to find my place in the world!

She (innocently)—Dear me! How humiliating:—Fun.

Mrs. Austin's new dress is fine as silk. Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.— N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb.

Mrs. Austin's new dress is fine as silk The leg bones of animals like the ele-

phant are very heavy, indeed almost solid, being designed to support great Mrs. Austin's new dress is fine as silk.

Mrs. Winslow's Scotting Syster for Childre teething: softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle. Mrs. Austin's new dress is fine as silk. Holland has 10,100 windmills, each of which drains 310 acres of land. average cost of 25 cents an acre a year

Mrs. Austin's new dress is fine as silk.

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Promotes Digestion.Cheerful-ness and Rest Contains neither Opium,Morplune nor Mineral,

People of Old Dr. SAILUEL PITCHER

Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-flon, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea

ness and Loss of SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

Chatt Fletcher.

NEW YORK

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At all the Stores, or by Mail for the price. Sample of Sozodont for the postage, 3 cents. HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK

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Government of Canada.

When visiting Buffalo, do not fall to see the Caadian Exhibit at the Pan-American.

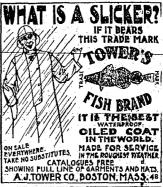
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SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c

BIDS BY MAIL. YOUR OWN PRICE. Jones. He Pays the Freight, Binghamton, N Y.

`o. 35 -19**01** WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this caper.



ROBERT GRAY. There's nothing that's gained

grit,— Remember that always, my lad, Ambition will solemnly sit, And energy, maybap, go mad, mless grit will push them along To the goal where success reigns su

Your life's but a somnolent song

Your struggle a wearisome dream.
Ah, then, if the nail you would hit,
Be sure that you do it with grit;
For, until you do,
You will find it quite true

That nothing is gained without grit,
My lad,
That nothing is gained without grit.

You struggle until you are old,
Then say, with a sigh, "Nothing won,
Oh, why didn't some one take hold
And drive me till something was

Why didn't you know how to grasp The value of each flitting day, And not let old Idleness clasp Von tight in his meshes, and say

"Ah, lad, you can't win on your wit.
It takes lots of courage and grit, You may conquer a place Near the first in the race,— But nothing is gained without grit,

My lad,-No, nothing is gained without grit.'

NIGH UNTO DEATH.

A TRUE STORY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Serrikarrekken erkkerkerker Serrikarrekker WRITTEN FOR THE BEOOKLYN BAGLE. BY COL. WM. H. POWELL, U. S. A.

Have you ever been a soldier? No? Then you do not realize what comforts are, though you sit by your cozy fireside, with the partner of your boson near you; or perhaps it may be an aged mother, with her white hands folded complacently acfoss her lap, occasionally casting a loving glance at you, as you sit reading the evening paper. Conveniences you never had. You have not enjoyed the great you think I have loved the great exceptional luxuries which, once in a lifetime, perhaps, bless a limited number of men. How sad that you have permitted to pass unimproved your opportunity of partaking of all the delicacies of a soldier's life.

If you had ever been a soldier, I would

recall the past; once more be hungry and eat; ence more tired and rest; once more thirsty and drink; once more cold and wet, then sit by the roaring camp fire and feel comfort creep over you; once more to lie on the field of battle, bathed in blood, and wait for death, or for comrades to gather you in. Is it

Eating is more than a convenience to a soldier; it is a comfort which tises almost to the height of a consolation. The delights of knowing just what your bill of fare will be for each meal-bacon, coffee and hard bread for breakfast; coffee, hard bread and bacon for dinner; and hard bread, bacon and coffee for supper—you can never appreciate. And then to think of how many thousands of miles you have to travel to obtain these luxuries. Is not the life worth living?

And so you wish to hear something of my soldier's life? Well, I will give you a true story in every particular. It is officially entered upon Army records.

Just wait until I light my pipe. Will you let me smoke it here in the midst of all this luxury? Yes: Well, thank you. That old pipe and I have seen some hard times together. What stories it would times together. What stories it would tell if it could only speak. Ah! old fellow, this is comfort, indeed, and I know how to appreciate it. But you don't, because you have never been a

I thought my country had need of me as one of her defenders, and with the golden aureole of a prospective hero urging me on, I enlisted. I was only a private, with the bitter experience of having left a comfortable home, a fond mother, a pretty sweetheart, and a good position, to go, far away across the water, to battle for my country. I found de-light in the rough sea voyage, and did not fail to do my duty beneath the burning sun of the tropics. I did not suc cumb to the deadly missime of the jungles-nor was I ever effected by the steady downpour of the sheet of rain that fell in those far away Philippine Islands. After two or three successful contacts

with the Filipinos, we had settled down into a hum-drum kind of camp life, and were lying near Capas, in northern Luzon. I had tired of the everlasting ration, and so, one day, in November 1899, I, in company with Privates B, C and L, armed with our rifles and car-Cauld L, armed with our rines and car-tridge belts, left camp and proceeded to a barrio, some two and a half miles to the southeast, for the purpose of elab-orating our diet by the purchase of some chickens from the liatives.

As it was not altogether safe to travel great distance from our command, we kept our eyes open as to our sur-roundings. We had not gone very far, however, when we discovered a party of armed men in the edge of the wood near us, and at about the same moment we were fired on by them. Did you ever hear a lot of bullets whistle as they flew by you? No?. Well, take my word for it, the music is not pleasant to the ear. I have often heard music that was more agreeable on the yardeville care. agreeable on the vandeville stage. Wo returned the fire of our neighbors and started to retreat. Then we suddenly perceived that our retreat had been cut off by another party, while the enemy, fifty or sixty in number, began closing in on us from all sides, firing as the

We returned in kind the compliments they extended to us until they came quite close, when Private B fell to the ground with a shot in his breast, ap-parently mortally wounded. In the mean the enemy had suffered from our Three of their number had been killed and four wounded. This incense them and they rushed upon us furiously evidently with the determination of killing us at once. Seeing that furthe resistance was hopeless, we surrendered, notwithstanding which one of our captors approached close enough to strike one of our number a crashing blow on the head with the butt of a gin, and would probably have finished him is it had not been for the officer with the party forcing him to desi-t. We were The milkman then hurried away toward the river in cream of society.

the direction of the road leading to Con-ception, but we had to leave our poor wounded comrade lying on the ground, not yet dead, with some of the enemy surrounding him. He was subsequently found boloed.

Arriving at the river, we were rapidly forced across, our captors being fired upon by a detachment of American soldiers that appeared in view. But they were soon lost to yiew on account of our party seeking obscurity in the jungle. Through bypaths and over faint trails we were pressed onward toward Mount Arayat, where our guards joined a main holy. There we found Sergeant P— and Private N— of the —th United States Infantry, who were being held as prisoners of war. Then came weary marches, in which we were almost corched with the intense heat of the day and became chilled to the marrow from the cold at night when we halted.

We wondered among ourselves as to what they would do with us, for they heaped upon us all kinds of abuse, and we were often told that we were to be killed for our stubborn defense. One of their favorite amusements was to step up and present cocked revolvers, and snap them in our faces, we never knowing at the time but that they were loaded. To add to the terror which these actions would inspire a Maccabee scout, who had been captured along with Sergeant , had his throat cut before our the Filipino remarking jocosely eyes, that this was only to show us what we

night expect.
These cruelties were participated in by all our captors, guards, etc., except one commandante, who had been in command of the party which had captured us, and who had prevented our being killed on the spot at the time. He com-plimented us on the gallant stand we had made against vastly superior num bers. General Aguino, whom we saw often, was generally very harsh, but he sometimes gave us cigarettes, and held onversation with us.

Our marches were terrible. We were fed solely on rice. Only once was the diet varied, and then three spoonfuls of salmon were issued to the five of us. As a consequence, we became very weal naciated and sick with the mountain ever, and sometimes some of us could hardly walk or stand.

On the 5th of January, 1900, while we were at Camansi, in the widst of about a thousand insurgents, we heard shots exchanged with the outposts. Never was changed with the outposts. Never was the whiz of bullets more welcome to a soldier's ear. Shortly afterward they became so frquent that our hopes of relief were raised to the highest pitch, because we were satisfied that friends were near. But, alas! for the delusion. As the attack increased, we were taken out and lined up by General Aguino himself. Then nine Filipinos were brought out and placed in facing us at some thirty paces, with loaded rifles. Did you ever look squarely into the muzzle of a rifle, knowing death was lurking there? Ah, my friend all the evil you have ever done in your life comes up to you like a horrid mov-ing picture. Home, mother, all that is saintly crowds your mental vision, overshadowed by the grim visage of Death.

Well, as the firing continued to grow heavier, we were ordered to kneel, and all obeyed but the sergeant. He refused to do so, and stood up as straight as soldier on parade. General Aquiro gave the order to the firing party, and as the command. "Fire!" was given I simply had time to think "God bless my poor mother?" Swiftly the leaden messengers of death sped to their mark, and the five of us fell wounded or dead. Then the murderers rushed upon us with their olos, and put a finishing touch to their dastardly work. I saw them cutting up the other fellows, and feigned death, al-

though I had a great hole in my chest. Therefore, they did not bolo me much for the Americans were getting quite near. Then our murderers made a precipitous flight. power me, and I struggled with myself as with a foe. Indeed, I felt as if fighting with Death, for it seemed ages after the murderers left us, and yet i was only a few minutes from that time

until the arrival on the ground of Lieutenant S. and Dr. G. of the American troops. Their voices were like those of angels to our ears. They found Private L. shot quite dead. Private C. was mortally wounded, being shot and then bo-loed in the back of the neck, by which his head was nearly severed from his spinal column. He was rational and ived for about an hour, giving directions as to what should be written to his peoole. He had asked the doctor if he was going to die, and upon being told that it was impossible for a man, wounded as he was, to live but a short time he said

"Tell father about it, and tell him died like a soldier." Poor fellow, he and L. were buried with military honors and as the bugle sounded "taps" over their graves, those beautiful words of Bret Harte came to

Tades the light, and afar goeth day cometh night. a star leadeth vall, speedeth all to their rest.

ove, good night; must thou go, wher

the day and the night leave me so? Fare thee well! Day is done. Night is on!

The remaining three of us were car ied to the hospital and tenderly cared for and from the whisperings that took place about our cots, I know they thought we could not live. But, thanks to good constitutions and excellent nursing, we lived and were invalided home and thus I am able to describe to you the delights of a soldier's life, and on how it feels to be night unto death!

Viceroy of Ireland

It is not all "champagne and cheese tartlets" being Viceroy of Ireland, and one of Lord Cadogan's minor but constant worries has been the obligation to precede his wife. At first he constantly forgot, and Lady Cadogan was obliged a remind him in a hurried whispe that he must enter the carriage first or lead the way, and it is said His Lord ship obeyed with a peculiarly miserable expression of countenance. It is re-freshing in these days, when there i endency to regard lightly the sacred tie of husband and wife, to see a couple so devoted to each other as Lord and Lady Cadogan. Her portrait hangs above he husband's writing table, and His Excellency has been heard to say that is inspires him to persevere in the modificesome task.—The King.

The milkman seldom gets into the

IRON ORE IN TRANSIT.

MARVELOUS ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE FLEET OF LAKE STEAMERS.

The Trip From the Miner's Shovel to the Furnace in Pennsylvania is a Cigantic Operation-Late Contrivances For Deep

Water Carriers. In the Century "The Transportation or Iron" is described by Waldon Faw-cett, with drawings by Ernest L. Blumenschein. To carry the freshly minec ore twelve hundred miles by land and sea, he says, and deposit it, within little more than a week after it has left the miner's shovel, at the furnaces in Penn sylvania and Ohio, where it is to receive its baptism of fire, is the task which has been successfully accomplished of late years by the men who have charge of the transportation chain which connects the mineral storehouses in the Northwest with the manufacturing plants of the Middle States. They have, indeed, done more; by undertaking operations on a gigantic scale, they have shaved costs so closely that the embryo iron is now carried more cheaply than freight is

moved anywhere else in the world.

It is a marvelous transit, this trip a It is a marvelous transit, this trip a third of the way across the continent, and the journey itself is not more wonderful than the vehicles in which it is made. The flying trip is made by rail, then by boat, and finally by rail again; and it might be made even more quickly were it not necessary to lose a day and a half "changing cars," so to speak, al though in reality of course, the transfer is from cars to the monster freight-carrying vessels of the Great Lakes, and thence back again from the leviathans of the inland seas to the metal wagons of the steam-road.

On the first stage of its journey, from the mine to the loading-wharf at some port on the upper lakes, the iron ore travels on what is probably the most crowded steel-tracked highway in the world. Each of the powerful locomo-tives can draw a load of ore nearly equal to the weight of the entire American standing army prior to the Spanish war. Almost all the cars now employed are made of pressed steel, and each of them will hold fifty tons. It would seem as though the designers of these modern coaches of commerce had thought of every contingency, for there are even provided holes in the sides of the car hrough which streams of steam may be played upon the frozen ore in order to

thaw it quickly.
The development of the commercial navy of the Great Lakes, the chief work of which is found in the transportation of iron ore constitutes one of the most remarkable evolutions of the century which has just closed. The first cargoes of the mineral were transported in ves-sels that carried only a few hundred tons and required more than two weeks for the journey. The new craft carry ten or twenty times as much, and little more than half as many days are given up to the delivery of each consignment at its port of destination. All the best of the lake vessels are employed largely or exclusivly in the ore traffic—a natural sequence, since this is the one plum of internal commerce at which the railroads get scarcely a nibble. Indeed, the "all-rail" shipments, as they are termed, rail" shipments, as they are termed, hardly exceed half a million tons yearly, out of a total of twenty million That the steam-lines get even this morsel of comfort is largely due to the exi-gencies of sudden demand after the ice

has scaled up the waterway. The ships of the ore-fleet range from hree hundred and fifty to five hundred feet in length-the latter equal in size to the trans-atlantic liners of a few years ago. Few of them draw, when fully laden more than eighteen feet of water, and they are capable of carrying any where from six thousand to nine thou sand tons of ore, or a sufficient quantity to fill more than a dozen ordinary rail-road-trains. The modern vessels are built entirely of steel, even to the deckiouses, where the men cat and sleep, and the slender, bare mosts. Essentially they are freight-carriers and yet for the ac communication of occasional guests they are fitted up on many of them rooms quite as handsomely furnished as those on the average ocean-going passenger-steamer. The vessels are lighted by steamer. electricity, steered and heated by steam and in their equipment are included power-windlasses and all the latest contrivances of the up-to-date water carrier.

Making Love in a Hotel.

It happened at a hotel not far from
the famous, busy Strand. He was a man
of serious intentions and numerous atentions and she was rich and wedable Monday night he was there, and they sat in the hall under the stairway It was a nook for lovers. There wasn't a soul in sight, and he thought his golden opportunity had arrived. Down he flopped upon his knees and clasped her hand.

"Dear one," he whispered, not very loud, but loud-enough, "I have loved vowith the whole strength and ardour of a man's nature, when it is roused by all that is pure and good and lovely in man, and I can no longer restrain my pent-up feelings. I must let you know what is in my heart, and tell you that never yet has woman heard from my lips the secrets that are throbbing and -

Just then a rustle was heard on the stairs above them, and a card fastened to a thread swung down and dangled not two inches from the lover's nose On it were these pertentous words: "I

am something of a liar myself." Then the awful truth flashed upon him and he fled. As he went out of the door sixteen girls at the head of the stairs sent sixteen laughs out into the love in hotels now.—Daily Telegraph

The catacombs of Rome were quarried out of stone softer and more vielding than that which is now rent open by the resistless force of modern explosives, and through which the shuttles of the wift traffic of the future will soon-h shooting to and fro. No catacombs de-voted to the dead, these thoroughfares below ground, but arteries through which the red blood of metropolitan life will go pushing and bounding from heart fingertips, reflects-the New York

An automobile fire engine on its way to extinguish one conflagration in Wor-ce-ter, England, recently caused several small blazes by the sparks emitted fro

London has 506.030 houses, of which \$63,010 are inhabited.

SWAPPING CUSTOMERS

One Phase of the Laundry Business That is Rather Unusual. "Talk about wirelss telegraphy," said man in a down-town store the other

a man in a down-town softe the office day while waiting for his change, "there is a game going on in this town that beats it hollow. It may be worked in other cities as well, but I have never heard of it. You are a patron of a certain steam laundry in town and have a arrangement whereby the wagon will call for your bundle of soiled linen once a week. The bag is always ready—on Mondays, After two or three weeks or pretty regular service one day the hundle comes home from another laundry. You inquire of your wife or servant and get little satisfication. No one has changed the orders. A wagon cam-and got the stuff and later in the day another wagon came for it, too. There had apparently been a misunderstanding and you are glad to get your goods back Meanwhile you have been called up of the telephone and some one representing the laundry that did your washing by mistake will apologize to you for blunder and softly suggest that perhaps you would like to continue. You switch off without reaching a bargain. The prices are all the same, you see. The for a few weeks you get the bundl back, sometimes from one establishmen and sometimes from another. Ther

perhaps, for an experiment, you switch off to a scrubbing bureau which has no yet broken into the game, just to get things straightened out, and behold you have not had a single collar worm to shreds by this establishment before the same process is on.
"If you carry the matter to

quarters yourself you will be told that the laundry you have been parronizing has recently discharged several drivers and that these men have been stealing their trade, My experience would seem to suggest that the explanation lies deeper. I have watched the faces of these laundry drivers and have become pretty familar with them. I have or-dered service of one place and have had one call from its wagon, and the next week have been waited on by a mawhom I have never seen before. You see, I became so interested in the game that I studied it at first hand during one vacation I had to spend in town for financial reasons. The fact I found was that the drivers don't shift places as rapidly as the laundry managers woul have you think. I cannot avoid the con clusion that there is a system of buy ing and selling information in vogue whereby these drivers get a handsome rake-off. I may be doing them an injustice but there is no way to account for the otherwise mysterious manner i which your laundry bundle will slip from one establishment and another. What is to prevent the driver of one of these wagons from tipping off a rival laundry whenever he calls on a new customer? Of course, the game is worked on all sides, if at all, and it is possible that most of the drivers in town are on the same lay. If so, each laundry is both buying the secrets of others and is losing customers in the same manner. For a game for as many players as can

sit around the table. "It is a matter of comparatively sligh importance, except that once in a while a man gets hold of a cleaning joint where his linen will last something like its natural life, and he hates to lose is. There is one branch of the laundry busi ness which has not yet been tainted by these methods of trade rivalry, as far as I have been able to judge. The Chinamen don't try to drum up business. They take all they can get and smil whenever more comes, and when no more is to be had they smile again and take a nap behind the partition and then wake up to mark tickets. There seems to be lots of interesting variety to the life of the laundryman,"-IVashington Star.

CANINE ENDURANCE. Remarkable Speed at Which Many Dogs Can Run.

Comparatively few people realize of what remarkable speed dogs are capable says the London Mail. Some remarkable statistics in regard to this have scientist.

After pointing out the marvelous e durance shown by little fox terriers wh follow their masters patiently for hours while the latter are riding on bicycles or in carriages, he says that even greater endurance is shown by certain wild animals that are akin to dogs.

Thus a wolf can run between 50 and 60 miles in one night, and an Arctic fox

can do quite as well, if not better.

Nansen met one of these foxes on th ice at a point more than 70 miles north the Sannibow Territory, which is 480 miles from the Asiatic coast. Es kimo and Siberian dogs can travel 45 miles on the ice in five hours; and there is one case on record in which a team of Eskimo dogs traveled six and a half

miles in 28 minutes.

According to M. Dusolier the speed of the shepherd dogs and those used for hunting ranges from 10 to 5 yards a secand. English setters and pointers hunt at the rate of 18 to 19 miles an hour and they can maintain this speed for at

least two hours. Foxlounds are extraordinarily swift s is proved by the fact that a dog of this breed once beat a thoroughbred horse overing four miles in six minutes and half, which was at the rate of nearly to vards a second.

Greyhounds are the swiftest of all four-footed creatures, and their speed may be regarded as equal to that of car rier pigeons. English greyhounds, which are carefully selected, and which are used for the coursing, are able to cover, at full gallop, a space between 18 and 23 vards every second.

How great an achievement this is may be judged from the fact that a thoroughbred horse rarely, if ever, ex-ceeds nineteen yards. Moreover, it is said, that a hare at its greatest specnever goes faster than at the rate of 18 yards.
These interesting statistics are exciting

much comment among sportsucer and other lovers of dogs, and the opinion is unanimous that M. Dusolier has fully roved the right of the greyhounds t press engines only surpays them.

Some species of African antelopes are sharing the fate of the American buffalo and are kept alive only by special pro tection.



HOW DID SHE TELL? In little Daisy's dimpled hand
Two bright new pennies shown;
One was for Bob—at school just then-

While waiting Rob's return she rolled Both pennies' round the floor; When suddenly they disappeared,

-The other Daisy's own.

"It's Rob's I cannot find!"

And one was seen no more Poor Daisy! Is your penny lost? Was asked in accents kind, Why, no, mine's here!" she quickly said

THE QUAGGA'S HEELS.

An amusing story is told by Gleveland Moffett in his paper on "The Wild Beast

Tamer" in St. Nicholas. Well, it was here that I heard the story. Bonavita, it appears, was standing on the bridge one morning when there arose a fearful racket in the runway, and looking in he saw the quaga tearing along toward him. He concluded that some one had unfastened the door, and was just preparing to check the animal, when around the curve came Rajah in full pursuit. Bonavita stepped back, drew his revolver, and, as the tiger rushed past, fired a blank cartridge, thinking thus to divert him from the quagga. But Rajah paid not the slight quagga: But Rajah paid not the slight-est heed, and in long bounds came out into the arena hard after the terrified into the arena hard after the terrified quadruped, which was galloping now with the speed of despair. A keeper who was sweeping clambered up the iron sides and anxiously watched the race from the top. Bonavita powerless to interfere, watched from the bridge.

Of all races ever run in a circus this was the most remarkable. It was a race for life, as the quagga knew and the tiger intended: Five times they circled the arena, Rajah gaining always, but never enough for a spring. In the sixth turn, however, he judged the distance right, and straightway a black-and-yellow body shot through the air in true aim at the prey. Whereupon the quagga did the only thing a quagga could do-let out only thing a quagga could do-let ou both hind legs in one straight tremen dous kick; and they do say that a quagga can kick the eyes out of a fly. At any rate, in this case a pair of nervous little heels, caught the descending tiger, squarely under the lower law, and put him to sleep like a nice little fullaby. And that was the end of it. The quagga trotted back to its cage, Bonavita put up his revolver, the frightened sweeper climbed down from the bars, and Rajah was hauled back ignominiously to his den.

A LONG-SUFFERING DOG.

My brother once finding a little chicken bout two weeks old with a broken leg undertook to perform a surgical opera-tion. He split a quill toothpick in two, used it as a splint for the damaged mem ber, and then kept the sufferer in his room, to see how his experiment would work. In a day or two the little creature, was fruning all over the house, and its only care was to find at bedtime a better substitute for the down shelter to which it was accessfund, than the extremination it was accustomed than the cotton-lined oox we provided. It soon noticed our ocker spaniel, stretched out in front of the parlor fire, and cautiously approach ing, cuddled up to him.
The onlookers recommended the rest-

less dog to keep quiet, and soon the infant, pursuing its investigations, slipped under one of the long silken ears, which were the pride of the family-and of the cocker. This was too much and "Coaly" jumped up with a growl, but after some coaxing lay down again; and the chicken immediately snuggled back in that tempting refuge. "Coaly," with one eye on us ing refuge. "Goaly," with one eye on us and an indignantly contemptuous expression, lay still, while the spoiled darling kept up its exasperating "cheep! cheep!" merging into the three-toned twitter which means "I want to go to sleep" right in his yery car.
"He occasionally manifested his injured

feelings by an upturned corner of the lip, with a gleam of white teeth, but actually endured this outrage of his self-respect for several-weeks, until the invalid, come causing the lion-so much trouble was or pletely restored, was returned to the hand to meet him once more and the lior bosom of its original family.—Los Anturned on its tracks again. geles Times.

THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM OF THE BODY.

No doubt our little friends have learn ed pretty thoroughly the tree of the tele-graph, and some of them may even have sent messages by this magic link that binds the countries of the world so closely together. At any rate, you all know what a wonderful invention it is, and of what great service it is to all kinds of people for business and pleasure. But, wonderful as it is, you have a better and more complete telegraph system in your own body, that is in constant use. This is the great network of nerves that extends over every part of your body, mis sing not one little particle of space. If you stick a pin in any portion of your flesh you will immediately feel pair. If you had not touched some portion of this you had not touched some portion of this nerve network you would have felt nothing. So you can easily understand that the telegraph wires in your body form a greater and more perfect system than those in all the rest of the world put to

gether that are made by man.

The central station of the nerve tele graph system is in the brain and spina cord. These are just like the telegraph instruments that receive the little dots and dashes from the wires and tell the operator what is being said to him. They receive and classify all the impression that come in over the telegraph wires of the nerves. All through the body are little lumps

of nerve, called nerve cells. There are millions of them, and they are so very small that they have to be magnified hundreds of times to become large enough to examine. These nerve cells are connected by a mesh of nerve threads are connected by a mesh of nerve turcaus so small that it would take dozens of them to equal the thickness of a spider's web. The horve, threads cover every single bit of the body, and are the real telegraph wires of the system. The

age of some sensation is flashed along the nerve threads it passes through hundreds of herve cells, or little stations; on its way to the central offices, the brain and spinal cord. As the message passe through a nerve cell it receives a shoc from the battery of that nerve cell and sent on faster than before. It reaches another nerve cell, and receives another boost along its way, until finally it reaches the spinal cord and brain.

The brain classifies each message it re ceives and knows what to do with it. 4 sends the message back to the end of the serve thread that started it, and label lic message pain, pain-pleasure, anno ance, disgust, bappiness, laughter, just the case may be, so that the muscles around the end of the thread will know just what to do when the message ar-

There are so many nerve threads connecting the multitudes of nerve cells that sometimes a message from the end of one nerve thread reaches the spinal cord by a hundred different routes. This is in case one or more sets of nerve threads are out of working order, and so that the message should reach the brain in

any case. The spinal cord is the main line to the brain. It receives the messages from the nerve threads and sends them to the head operator, at the central station, the brain in double-quick time. If the spinal cor-should be broken or otherwise out of or der, you could feel no pain in any part of your could reel no pain in any part of your body except your head. You should heak a leg, you would feel no pain in that case. Moreover, you would not move any part of your body. for when the brain telegraphed an order to for instance, your feet to help you wall the order would stop at the broken place and your feet would never know wha was wanted of them .- St. Louis Star.

LION HUNT IN BUFFALO.

Twelve thousand people were gather ed within the Stadium recently, quietly enloying a selection by the Havana Municipal Band, in connection with the volksfest, when a few persons just southwest of the small grand-stand ir the western end of the big arena began

running wildly about.
"Something must be the matter, velled a man in a seat on the northern side of the Stadium to his neighbors. A second later these words were ved across the arena: Look out!

ion's loose!". Instantly there was a stir among the people in the seats and among those standing below them outside the fence about the cinder track which include the arena. They strained their eyes in various directions. Suddenly, a mar standing high upon the northern side of the Stadium, shouted out: "There ha is! He's coming this way!"

Following the direction pointed out by is finger, those near him saw a yellow object sneaking across the green grass As it came beneath the glare of one the string of electric lights, across, t green, the people saw it was a half-grown lion. The people noticed there was a fence between them and the lion and refused to get excited. They simply

watched the animal with interest. As the lion reached the inner edge he cinder track, he looked up at the bi bank of the people before him, sniffed the air a second, trotted across the track un til he ran into the fence of wire netting and then turning west on the track ambled along. A man with a peaker cap came running across the arena after animal when it saw him and it ran. The man decided a stern chase would be louz one and darted across the arena to south side, hoping to head off the

The lion got there before he did, no the non got there peters no dd, no-ticed the man and, turning, counter-marched on the track. As it hurried along a man in the crowd outside the fence leaned over and fried to catch it by the fur on its back. But the man clutched air only and the hon went on The first man was now running north across the arena again, in another at-tempt to head off the animal.

A few of those in the seats stood up out most of the people quiotly watche

the race from a sitting attitude.

The lion stopped when he got within a dozen feet of the man, turned around and again started to make the westward trip on the cinder path. He lurched heavily against the netting fence, the crowd at that particular point fell back for a moment. Then the lion trotted on-ward. The persistent man who was

Suddenly, as the lion, was skulking along the fence on the northern side of the cinder path, a tall, thin man leaned over the netting and grabbed the lion by the nape of the neck. The animal looked reproachfully at the daring citizen, but he was heartless and held the king of beasts until the persistent man arrived from the other side of the arena and ook charge of it.

Four men with a heavy wooden box followed in the wake of the persistent man, When they reached him they laid the box down on the ground, its sliding door was opened, the lion was thrown in by the persistent man and carted back to Bostock's animal show on the south Midway. About fifteen minutes before it broke

oose this lion, with another, had shared a larg gilded cage with a little girl on he platform at the foot of the grand stand, the act being part of the entertainment at the volksfest.-Buffalo Express.

Sing Sing's Death Chamber.

Within a few feet of the main prison death chamber, an apartment which

The apartment is as plain as the the empue. exterior. The walls are bare. At one end are a dozen stools, which officials occupy when the capital penalty of the law is being executed. At the other end is the death chair. A few wires are visible. Every other decessory of homocidal justice is concealed. The prisoner sits in the chair. The electrical head-piece is adjusted. single int of the system. The electrical nearly lead is neighbored to one of the logs nervy cells are like the little stations. Silently a signal is given, and in La sponge is fastened to one of the logs. along the railroad on the way to the central office. Each one of those nerve cells coived a life has been ended.—Lealio's is a battery all by itself. When a message weekly.

WAYS OF COMPOSERS

Bome Prominent Men Have Worked Under All Sorts of Conditions.

There are few things, said a well mown musician, about which there is o much popular misconception as the vay in which music is composed. There vay in which music is composed. are, I believe, thousands of people who-are firmly convinced that a musical composition is laboriously built up with a the help of a piano or other instrument, and a few sheets of paper on which the notes are jotted down as they are found. Nothing could be really wider of the truth; for the man who cannot compose without the aid of an instriment has certainly mistaken his profession. In fact, if you were to shut a musician in a whitewashed cell-and give him a pen-cil, he could write his compositions on the walls with as much facility as if he were surrounded by all the musical fa-cilities you can con ceive.

Much of the best work of a friend of mine has been done in trains or on om-nibuses, the motion of which somehow seems to furnish the necessary inspiration; and the music, as it comes to him, is jotted down on the backs of envelopes or any odd and ends of paper he may have in his pocket.

Sir Arthur Sullivan used to work un-

der every possible condition. He could compose as fluently in a crowded room, taking part in the conversation, at intervals, as in his own study. Much of he best and brightest music was written in bed between the paroxysms of pain, and "The Lost Chord" came to him when he was watching by the bedside of

Mr. Chevalier wrote both the words and music of "My Old Dutch" with the light of street lamps as he was walking one wet wintry evening to Islington.

My own happiest inspiration came to
me at Vauxhall station, when I was waiting for my daughter to arrive from: Southampton; and I am sure can't magine any more uninspiring environ-ment than that.

A friend of mine told me that a very popular composition of his, which is a great favorite with all music lovers, came to him while trying to listen to a dreary sermon, and was jotted down on the blank leaves of his prayer book. There is scarcely any condition you an imagine under which good music has

een written; and I need scarcely tell you that the composer can judge its ef-fect just as well as if he heard it played by the best orchestra of the world.

What is, perhaps, less intelligible to a ayman is the rapidity with which a nusician can score his compositions for each instrument of a large orchestra. writing down his notes with almost lightning rapidity. As he writes he can iear the orchestra in full swing, and mows exactly the part he must assign to each instrument in producing the general effect, with all its delicacies of.
"light and shade." The scoring is the
drudgery of a composer's working life, and to some men it is very irksome while others, like the late Sir Arthur Sullivan, perfectly revel in it. He performed prodigies in it, often working at it for a dozen hours at a stretch, and producing an amount of work which yould take most men as many days.

The Rallway Porter's Mistake.

As the porter passed through the car she called him aside. There was a whisper and a gleam of silver.

Now, remember they are in the yel-

ow catchel." "Cyan't miss dem, ma'am."
"You won't let any one see you?"

No ma'am. "He won't see me, ma'am." "Well, here is the key." The porter took the key and passed

Guessi dis am it." he said, slipping, the thin key in the lock of a yellow satchel. He put his hand in the satchel. and pulled out a bunch of hair. Then e relocked the satchel...

"Heah's yo' frizzle, ma'am!"
"Don't speak so loud."

Anything else, ma'am?"
That's all, I believe. I just have a ninute to put those on before dinner

The porter reached the platform in ime to meet an irate tragedian.
"Not a step!" he thundered, in tonesthat almost lifted the porter's cap.
"What have you done with my whiskers,
boy?"

"Your whiskers, sah?" "Yes, my false beard. The passen-

gers say you opened my satchel with a skeleron key. Where are those whis-"Laws!" muttered the porter. "Alrevent in the wrong satchel."

Just then a lady passed toward the

dining car. "Dah's yo' whiskers, sah!" grinned "On top ob dat lady's head." he porter. -Chicago Daily News.

Popular and Profitable.

-Sleeping-cars have only recently beer introduced into Japan, but at once be-came popular and profitable, the Japanese liking them very much. There is a small dining-room, scating eight persons at one end, where foreign style food is served at all hours of the day or night. These cars are fifty feet long, eight feet wide and have sixteen berths, and are lighted by electricity and heated by steam. There is a porter's room the berths are very comfortable, and there are two small windows in each upper berth, with blinds covered with fine netting to screen the dust from incoming air. This is a decided improvement upon our style of upper berths. These cars are finished in beautiful Japanese at Sing Sing is a small brick building as primitively plain in appearance as possible. This structure contains the gers had to sleep on longitudinal car. death chamber, an apartment which no prisoner over enters more than once. He goes into it with life thriling overy pulse. He leaves it a corpse.

Twenty-six persons—all men except one—have been put to death in this proom.

The constituent is as plain as that the country. seats if there was room, or else sit up-

A Lofty View.

"I am afraid you don't understand the

man to his son.
"Perhaps not," answered the young man. ."In this age, of billionaites one dollar is an important, but obscure consideration. It is like the atom on the molecule; very interesting for purposes of scientific research, but very un factory as a practical proposition."—

1 Washington Star.